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WORLD AGRICULTURAL EXPORTERS IN QUEENSLAND

## Canadian Official Comments

BK250700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Canada's trade minister, Mr (Bob Andrew), says he hopes an international conference beginning in Queensland today will be a first step in bringing sanity to world agricultural trade. Mr Andrew was speaking in the north Queensland city of Cairns before the opening of a 3-day meeting of 14 agriculture exporters, including Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, Thailand, and the Philippines. The attending countries represent 22 percent of world farm trade. The conference will concentrate on formulating a united position to put forward at world trade talks in Uruguay next month. Radio Australia's reporter in Cairns, Will Atkins, says the attending nations are blaming the poor state of rural exports on a trade war between the United States and Europe.

[Begin Atkins recording] The row between Canberra and Washington over subsidized wheat and sugar sales is an example of the crisis in world agricultural trade which is seriously undermining several economies. The countries meeting in Cairns want to iron out a common position before the world trade talks in a bid to pressure the United States and Europe to free up farm trade. Canada is the biggest rural exporter at the Cairns meeting, and on his arrival today, Canada's minister for economic development and trade, Mr (Bob Andrew), said a long-term approach was needed by all exporters.

[(Andrew)] The world has gone crazy with subsidies, and with protectionism, and ultimately will hurt everybody, [words indistinct].

[Atkins] The meeting officially begins tonight with a speech by Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke. He is expected to have harsh words for the United States and Europe who are only represented at the meeting by observers. [end recording]

## Hawke on U.S.-Europe 'Trade War'

BK260220 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has accused Europe and America of engaging in a trade war in which their former World War allies are the victims. Speaking at the opening of the 14-nation fair traders meeting at Cairns, northern Queensland, Mr Hawke said that the trade war between the European Community and America had reached ludicrous proportions. Mr Hawke said the dispute had intensified rural poverty and human misery in poor countries. He called on the nations attending the conference to form an alliance to work toward remedies to the problem.

Countries represented at the conference include Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, Malaysia, and Thailand.

The federal leader of the opposition, Mr Howard, later said he supported in principle Mr Hawke's call for a trade alliance among nations affected by American and European subsidies.

## Report on Opening Session

BK260555 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian minister for trade, Mr Dawkins, says small rural exporting nations have perhaps their last chance to tackle the world agricultural crisis at trade talks in South America next month.

Mr Dawkins was speaking in the Queensland city of Cairns during a conference of 14 nations that represent about 22 percent of the world agricultural trade. Countries represented at the 3-day fair traders conference include Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Thailand.

A Radio Australia reporter in Cairns, Will Atkins, says the 14 nations are considering suggestions to make a united effort to halt trade distortions caused by the export subsidy war between the United States and Europe.

[Begin Atkins recording] At this morning's opening round of talks Mr Dawkins, who is hosting the Cairns meeting, said the 14 fair traders should diplomatically and commercially apply all the pressure they could to the U.S. and the EEC to halt the destructive subsidies. As well, he urged the fair traders to make sure agricultural trade was at the top of the agenda at the meeting in Uruguay in 3 weeks where the world's major trade agreement, GATT, comes up for review. Mr Dawkins warned that unless they acted together they could lose possibly their last chance to tackle the issues. [end recording]

New Zealand's trade minister, Mr Mike Moore, told the meeting that it was not in the long-term interests of the major economies to persist with protectionism and trade subsidies.

[Begin Moore recording] We have to point out to our friends -- the majors -- that there are great costs for them and for global security if they do nothing. And the cost of doing nothing will bring some democracies to their knees if they cannot provide the wealth their people deserve. [end recording]

The trade meeting has now moved into a closed session, but our correspondent says indications are that the 14 nations appear to be moving smoothly toward a common position.

#### Differences Emerge

BK260825 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Differences have emerged at an international conference of trade ministers in Australia over how strongly they should push for the scrapping of export subsidies on farm products. The conference of the so-called fair traders in agriculture in the northeastern Australian city of Cairns is being attended by trade ministers from 14 countries.

A Radio Australia reporter covering today's opening session says that Canada appears to want a softer line of export subsidies than most of the other countries represented. Our reporter says that while all countries were unanimous in calling for a united front at the world trade talks in Uruguay next month, differences have emerged on how to tackle the problem.

Australia's trade minister, Mr Dawkins, said the 14 countries should form an alliance to apply all the diplomatic and commercial pressure possible in tackling the problem caused by subsidized farm exports from the United States and Europe. Australia wants the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which will be reviewed at the Uruguay conference, to ban export subsidies.

Argentina's delegate called for the subsidies to be scrapped within a certain time. However, our reporter in Cairns says that Canada is backing the existing GATT policy of merely looking at the issue of agricultural subsidies.

NHK INTERVIEWS NAKASONE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OW251800 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by NHK newscasters Midori Miyazaki and Hisanori Isomura on the program "An Interview With the Prime Minister -- International Community and Japan," prerecorded at the prime minister's villa in Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture on 24 August]

[Excerpts] [Miyazaki] Mr Prime Minister, since no cabinet meeting was held last week, you have been enjoying the longest summer vacation you have ever had. Is this summer vacation different from those you have had before? Have you been enjoying it?

[Nakasone] It has been the same. However, August is of significance to me in two ways. August is the month for the repose of souls. We had tragedies at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and last year we had a tragic JAL airliner crash at Mount Ostaka. Moreover, we have the obon festival. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, August is the month for me to prepare for the latter half of the year. We have finally completed the first half of the year, and I must prepare for another high point in the autumn. How should we cross this high point? I must prepare this month. [passage omitted]

[Isomura] There is a saying that a leader should concern himself with the future of the country before the people begin to do so, seeking his own pleasure only after the people are assured of their happiness. This is what a leader should feel, though he must take some rest to refresh himself. What have you been pondering in your solitude at this villa?

[Nakasone] As I have just said, I have been pondering how I should deal with issues that will come up in the second half of the year. My feeling is that since the United States is going to have an off-year election in...

[Isomura interrupts] November.

[Nakasone] November. It still remains to be seen whether the Democrats or the Republicans will win in the elections. Depending on the outcome, there may be changes in U.S. policies, particularly in trade. We must pay attention to protectionism and yen-dollar relations. We must watch the changes and consider whether Japan can make any first moves in dealing with these issues. Even now, we should pay attention to the situation after the off-year election and to whatever we must do.

On the other hand, there is the issue of U.S.-USSR summit talks. Taking various situations into consideration, it seems that the world as a whole is moving gradually toward a new system or a new order. Probably, the United States and the USSR will hold summit talks. A step forward, though a small one, will be taken toward eliminating nuclear arms, to some extent, because both the United States and USSR are suffering from an economic slowdown. Human wisdom will naturally lead us toward the elimination of nuclear arms. When things take this turn, there will be changes on a global scale, including an economic impact. As far as Japan is concerned, it is becoming an age-oriented society, as indicated in the economic white paper released the other day. In 35 years people over 65 will account for about one-quarter of the population. And, of course, the era of an information-oriented, internationalized and age-oriented society will then emerge. A structural change will move us gradually toward this era. We must be cognizant of this tendency and make desirable preparations in politics. I have been pondering these issues. [passage omitted]

[Miyazaki] In speaking about the speed of change, let us take the yen's appreciation as an example. We feel the strength of the yen abroad, but it is not a question that concerns merely the exchange rate. We fell a sort of sudden increase in Japan's status itself, together with an expansion of our responsibilities. If an expansion of responsibility does not accompany our increased states there will certainly be various problems. What do you think of this situation?

[Nakasone] That is true. The per capita income of Japan was once said to be \$10,000, lower than that in the United States. As the yen has become much stronger recently, the per capita income is said to be from \$16,000 to \$17,000.

[Isomura] Yes, if calculated at the ratio of \$1 to 158 yen, it has surpassed that of the United States.

[Nakasone] Yes, it has exceeded that of the United States, and Japan has emerged as the top-ranking nation in this respect. Then a question arises whether Japan with this per capita income has made any contributions to the world, though it has the ODA, official development assistance for developing countries. However, when it comes to contributions to the world in defense and security, Japan is still criticized as the most shrewd and pretentious nation. Against such criticism, Japan should advance from a nation coexisting with the world to a nation contributing to the world.

[Miyazaki] Do you mean that Japan should take another positive step?

[Nakasone] That's right. To become an internationalized nation, Japan should not be a nation that only coexists in the international community but a nation that contributes to the world. [passage omitted]

[Miyazaki] Mr Prime Minister, let us change to the topic of our diplomacy with the USSR. The USSR has indicated its position in attaching importance to Asia as stated in General Security Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech, including improving its relations with China. The USSR seems to be taking a flexible attitude, as in extension of the unilateral nuclear test moratorium, in appealing to other countries. What is your view, Mr Prime Minister?

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[Nakasone] When I attended Mr Chernenko's funeral service, I met with Mr Gorbachev and talked with him for about an hour. Since then, I have become convinced that he will inaugurate new policies, and I have made reports to this effect to the Diet. That is, he believes communism is now in a deadlock in the world, that Soviet diplomacy is in a deadlock, and that the USSR domestically is suffering from a slowdown in its economy. In this sense, he wants a major reform, or renovation, of communism and he wants to be the father of a revival in communism. I think he is a man with such an ambition and also a man of ability.

In this connection, the USSR has been promoting its diplomacy in a resolute way, and it wants to have talks with the United States. In particular, the USSR is advancing resolutely toward Asia and the Pacific. As its advance into Europe is at a deadlock now and it has failed to gain much headway there, the USSR is now trying to open up toward Japan, the United States, and Asia and score some diplomatic achievements in this area. And I think his view in this aspect is correct. In particular, the USSR has almost no bases, except Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, in Asia and the Pacific. Meanwhile, as Japan is a sort of doorkeeper in Asia and the Pacific, the USSR cannot move into Asia and the Pacific without obtaining a key from Japan. I imagine he considers Japan to be in such a position, so to speak. If that is his view, we must deal with various issues, including the northern territories, economic cooperation, and Siberian issues.

Well then, why don't we have talks? We are each other's neighbors. I hope we can get along with each other with agreeable relations, though we should not interfere with internal affairs. But we must solve pending issues in a fair and square way. This is my view.

[Isomura] As for the Japan-USSR summit talks, it is Mr Gorbachev's turn to come to Japan. Will his visit be discussed and decided through the talks to be held between Foreign Minister Kuranari and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly session?

[Nakasone] Yes, that's right. The other day, Soviet Ambassador Solovyev came to my place for a visit and we confirmed that mutual visits would be exchanged. I told him that it is their turn to pay a visit. Japan is single-mindedly maintaining this position. I am trying to have the foreign ministers of the two countries work out details at the UN General Assembly session. Our side is saying that it will be most desirable for us if Mr Gorbachev comes to Japan by January.

[Isomura] [passage omitted] It is said that Gorbachev's line is supported by reformists and that efforts will be made to resolutely revitalize the USSR's economy. According to another report, Mr Gorbachev told Mr Reagan during their last talks that Japan was enjoying prosperity because of its small amount of military spending and that the two countries should carry out disarmament and follow the example of Japan as both countries have difficulties in their economies. [laughing]

[Nakasone] I don't know whether it is true or not, but there are signs that he may be thinking of that.

[Isomura] In his Vladivostok speech, if I am not mistaken, he said, in the name of economic diplomacy, that the Japanese know how to revitalize an economy and that he would take advantage of this to promote bilateral relations. What do you think of this?

[Nakasone] Mr Gorbachev has deep concerns over and interest in Japan. He wants to see for himself the secret of how a country as small as Japan can have such economic power. That is why he wants to come to Japan. If so, we want him to visit us. Anyway, he must pay us a visit first. That's what I have been saying.

[Isomura] Let us turn to the other issue, the U.S. -USSR summit talks, which will probably be held this year. There are, however, still many problems, including the disarmament issue, various bilateral problems, and other issues such as the human rights issue in other regions. Do you think there will be any favorable development in the relations between the United States and USSR?

[Nakasone] I think so. There will be development, particularly in the settlement of INF -- intermediate-range forces -- of some regional issues such as the Afghanistan issue and others, and of human rights issues concerning the Jews. I think they will make advances in some areas but I am not quite sure which ones. Perhaps it is quite probable there will be development in the INF issue.

[Isomura] In this connection, it is said there will be a sort of new detente, or cold detente as some observers describe it, because there is still something of a cold relationship. People should welcome this trend as a step forward toward nuclear disarmament. However, France and China are concerned that there might be a new Yalta agreement. They are strongly on guard against such a trend.

[Nakasone] Yes, there is such a trend, and Japan is also concerned about this trend. However, the term "detente" seems to have become old-fashioned. I don't think it is a desirable term. If there is a desirable term, it should be dialogue.

[Isomura] The age of dialogue?

[Nakasone] Yes, the age of dialogue. Detente is something like unbuttoning, or taking something off, while dialogue is to hold talks and carry on. In this sense, I think it is desirable to move toward the age of new dialogue.

[Isomura] This information comes from Chinese sources: It is said that the United States and USSR seem somehow unable to suppress their desire to divide the whole world between them and to dominate it. In this connection, to cite a recent example, a secret agreement was reportedly reached at the Carter-Brezhnev talks held in Vienna in 1979. I went to Geneva with newscaster Taro Kimura last year to collect news about the U.S.-USSR summit talks. Reagan and Gorbachev held talks between themselves, without other leaders participating, on six occasions. Even Stalin used to have Molotov always at his side in talks with other leaders. On these occasions, Reagan and Gorbachev talked with each other without other leaders participating. We don't know what secret agreement was reached at the talks and what impact it might eventually have on Japan. In this connection, we cannot welcome, without some reserve, the dialogue between the two countries. This is, however, my own personal opinion.

[Nakasone] My opinion is that there was not a secret agreement. Both Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev are politicians who take care of work themselves. So it may be possible for those two to meet and make an agreement. But, before doing so, they must consult with their men thoroughly. When it comes to that kind of serious work, there is little room for them to do something arbitrarily by themselves. So I think there was no room for the two to make that sort of secret agreement just because they met alone.

[Isomura] You may be right, but they are conscious of Japan, I believe....

[Nakasone, interrupting] However, it is true that both sides understand each other better, believing that their partners are people with whom they can speak and who do not lie, at least, in some areas. It is true that their understanding of each other as human beings has deepened. This is a good thing indeed. Messrs Reagan and Gorbachev are certain to feel something as human beings if they meet eye-to-eye and talk with each other. So I think it is important for them to meet. Both sides are in agony with nuclear arms, those evil weapons, in their arsenals. They cannot throw them away either. With their economies in bad shape, they are both agonizing. They are suffering from the same sickness. So, in a way, they are fellow sufferers pitying each other. However, since a country has its foundation, they are in no position to betray those foundations. So they proceed with their dialogue through human understanding while keeping those grim things inside. I think we are in that kind of an era now.

[Miyazaki] For Japan, which is sandwiched between the United States and the Soviet Union, will not a new situation develop in which Japan is used as a Japan card like China was once used as a China card?

[Nakasone] Probably not, because Japan as a member of the Free World stands firm with a security treaty concluded with the United States. This is a solid fact. The USSR is carrying out everything fully aware of that. China is also fully aware of it and recognizes Japan's commitment to the security treaty, but friendship between Japan and China has nonetheless deepened a great deal.

[Isomura] Mr Prime Minister, you have just said fellow sufferers pity one another. I think that applies to Sino-Soviet relations as well. Taking a look at all the world's countries, Japan is the only country in fine shape. [laughter]

[Nakasone] That is not necessarily true. Japan is not necessarily in fine shape.

[Isomura] In fine shape statistically only, I mean.

[Miyazaki] Changing the subject, you paid an official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine last year, but skipped it this year. What was your true motive?

[Nakasone] Concerning the Yasukuni visit issue, I have caused people anxiety in various ways. But, to tell you the truth, I personally am the one who wishes to visit the Yasukuni Shrine most. My younger brother, who was a navy Lieutenant j.g., was killed in action and I had quite a few comrades in arms killed in war. So, I want to pay my respects at the shrine more than any other politician. Last year I paid an official visit there, and I wanted to establish the fact that that sort of procedure conforms to the Constitution. That is still in effect.

Since last year it has been said that permanent war criminals are enshrined there. They were pitiable, but they led the invasion of China and the war which troubled the Southeast Asian and other countries so much. So it is natural for other countries to think that for the prime minister to pay an official visit to the shrine where they are enshrined amounts to singing the praises of those leaders. China will think so, Asia will think so, and so will the rest of the world. So they think that it would be better for me to drop it. To tell you the truth, I was not aware that permanent war criminals are enshrined there. I cared about the constitutional question only. But that kind of voice has been raised all along.

In China and in other countries, opposition parties exist and that gives the opposition good material to attack the government. Fortunately the incumbent governments in power all maintain friendly relations with Japan. Governments friendly with Japan will be driven into a corner and Japan's relations with them will deteriorate again -- South Korea, China and ASEAN, for instance. Who will be most pleased with this? It will be those farther north. [laughter] Japan absolutely must steer clear of becoming isolated from Asia. I have been striving hard to bring Japan into partnership with Asia and not isolate her from Asia. To that end I visited South Korea, China, and ASEAN. If that foothold crumbles, the foundation of the diplomatic efforts I have made thus far will fall to pieces.

In that sense I drew the conclusion that I had better practice self-control. I believe that the spirits of the war dead would understand it. I believed that they, too, would grieve if the country were driven into a predicament and isolated from Asia. So I refrained visiting the shrine this year, believing that the spirits of the war dead would understand my position.

[Isomura] Now an extraordinary Diet session is scheduled to be called into session on 11 September, I believe. It has a host of pending issues to deal with -- tax reform, education, as you briefly mentioned earlier, and the restructuring of the Japanese economy contained in the popularly termed Maekawa report. On which issue do you place most emphasis, Mr Prime Minister?

[Nakasone] When the session is convened, the Diet will address the Japan National Railway reform bill before anything else. There is also a senior citizens' insurance bill. The government is facing a deficit of Y22 billion a month if the bill is not enacted. Stimulation of business through a supplementary budget and bold measures to help small and medium businesses and cope with the recession caused by the strong yen will be the main issues, I think.

At the same time, we will have to work on a new tax reform bill for submission to the Diet next year. We will also have to work on education reform, dealing with such concrete questions as how manners, morals, and other basic patterns of human life should be taught. Those things are on my mind now. Also, I must pay attention to foreign relations, seeing how Japanese-U.S. relations will develop after the off-year election in the United States and how the world situation develops.

[Isomura] Please let me go back to the tax reform issue. The United States is initiating drastic tax reform and seems to have cleared the last hurdle. If the bill is approved, in view of the difference in tax rates between the two countries, it will be more economic for a Japanese to live in the United States and return to Japan once in a while. This would be a so-called tax-efficient technique. [Laughter] Progressive tax rates are very high in Japan, and so are inheritance taxes. The opinion is strong that unless Japan carries out drastic tax reform including indirect taxes now, it will have a problem internationalizing itself.

[Nakasone] That is true. Under the proposed system, the United States adopts a dual income tax system -- 15 and 27 percent.

[Isomura] Yes, 27 percent.

[Nakasone] It will be lowered to that percentage from the current 50 percent. Corporate taxes will also be lowered to 33 percent from what is now about 46 percent. Tax rates will thus be lowered while special measures and loopholes are eliminated. I think it is quite a bold reform. But, seeing the U.S. tax system, we are worried about whether American investments, industrial investments, will decrease because those special measures are eliminated. In the money game, the United States is now adopting a method of using foreign countries and, consequently, American industries are moving abroad. The United States is becoming empty. This is a serious matter. We are worried about whether this phenomenon will grow further. As you pointed out, if taxes are lowered in the United States, it will be better for our corporations to move their head offices to the United States because corporate taxes there are 33 percent compared to 43 percent in Japan. With income taxes, those taxed most in Japan pay 88 percent.

[Isomura] Yes, including local taxes.

[Nakasone] Including local taxes. If they got to the United States, they will pay no more than 27 percent. Water runs toward lower places. How to deal with this imbalance in taxes is a big task for us now. I think we will have to take those aspects into consideration in our forthcoming tax reform.

[Isomura] Internationalization is indeed like bleeding in various ways, is it not?

[Nakasone] Yes, as you mentioned we must carry into practice the Maekawa report -- the reform of the Japanese economic structure to keep it in harmony with the world economy -- in all seriousness. Since it takes time, it is a matter that cannot necessarily be completed immediately. However, unless we implement it in earnest, we will be discredited internationally. So we have established a center headed by me to promote this reform. We are about to launch into moving ahead step-by-step, using our greatest strength.

[Isomura] When I meet American friends these days, they say that although the Japanese never open their mouths without talking about the Maekawa report, [laughter] they should carry it out before talking about it. [laughter] As you said, Japan will be discredited if it is not carried out.

[Nakasone] Well, we are moving ahead step-by-step now, although there are various problems cropping up.

[Miyazaki] Mr Prime Minister, since time is running out, please allow me to ask you the last question. Earlier you discussed Japanese-Soviet summit talks, and you also seem to be considering a plan to visit the Soviet Union. Roughly when are you planning to visit Moscow? How is it written in your schedule notes?

[Nakasone] It is not written in my notes. [laughter] Since it is their turn to come, my turn will come after they have visited us. Well, I may not be prime minister by that time. [laughter] Who will make the visit will be determined by the Japanese Government.

[Miyazaki] You said you feel heavily responsible for carrying out your election pledges.

[Nakasone] Yes, that is right.

[Miyazaki] You said that at a recent talk.

[Nakasone] Yes. Since we were given 304 Diet seats, we must put the pledges into practice at the risk of becoming rigid. Otherwise, I think we really will be visited with divine punishment the next time. [laughter]

[Miyazaki and Isomura] Thank you very much.

[Nakasone] Thank you.

#### USSR'S KAPITSA ARRIVES FROM NEW ZEALAND

OW270015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0105 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO -- Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, arrived at Narita International Airport Wednesday morning after visiting New Zealand. Kapitsa is here to brief Japanese officials on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostock last July, in which he proposed to hold a conference focusing on security in the Asia and Pacific region. During his three-day visit, Kapitsa will meet with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and Deputy Vice Minister for Political Affairs Shinichi Yanai.

#### JAPANESE, SOVIET OFFICIALS AGREE ON UN REFORM

OW261143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 Kyodo -- Japan and the Soviet Union Tuesday agreed to make the utmost efforts to reform the United Nations, a Foreign Ministry official said. The accord came at an annual two-day director-level consultation on the U.N., which ended here Tuesday. Norobu Nakahira, director general of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations bureau, represented Japan and Valentin V. Lozinskiy, chief of the Department of International Organizations, headed the Soviet delegation.

Japanese and Soviet officials agreed that they will support a U.N. recommendation on a drastic cut in the U.N. work force and the number of U.N. senior officials. They also pledged to reform the 159-member international organization in the coming U.N. General Assembly meeting in September, the official said. The recommendation, which was adopted recently by the group of high-level intergovernmental experts set up at a U.N. General Assembly meeting last December, on a Japanese initiative, and [as received] calls for a 15 percent cut in the U.N. work force and a 25 percent reduction of senior officials within three years. There are now 12,000 U.N. staffers and 60 senior posts.

During the consultations, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Shinichi Yanai met the Soviet officials and said he favored closer contacts of top-level officials of both countries highly. He referred to reciprocal visits by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his former Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe to Moscow and Tokyo respectively, and a planned meeting of Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari with Shevardnadze in New York September 24 at the U.N. General Assembly. Both countries also agreed to a reform of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Soviet side called for Japanese support of its proposal to set up a system of overall international security to be presented at the coming U.N. General Assembly meeting, the official said. The Japanese officials said they praised part of the security proposal which focuses on the prevention of international terrorism, but they are opposed to the inclusion of the new economic and information order, according to the official. The Japanese side said they have to study the proposal thoroughly and expressed reluctance to adopt the proposal as a whole.

The consultations also covered Middle-East, Afghanistan and South African problems, the official said.

Japanese officials again called for a global reduction of the intermediate nuclear forces (INF), the official said.

#### JCP'S FUWA ON AUGUST TALKS WITH GORBACHEV

OW221353 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has agreed to promote Soviet participation in a Hiroshima-Nagasaki appeal for a ban on nuclear weapons, Japan Communist Party (JCP) Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa said Friday. Fuwa, who visited Moscow earlier this month and met Gorbachev and Politburo member Yegor Ligachev, said the main theme of the meeting was cooperation by the two parties in promoting the antinuclear movement.

He told a press meeting here that one of the concrete accomplishments of the parley was positive Soviet commitment to join the Hiroshima-Nagasaki appeal, adopted last February by representatives of 12 countries gathered at a Hiroshima peace meeting. The appeal calls on people to support a total ban on nuclear weapons for world peace. Since then, 18 international organizations and 133 groups of various countries around the world, as well as the United Nations non-governmental organizations, have joined the appeal.

The Soviet Union has not actually participated in the movement up to now, according to Fuwa. However, when he handed a Russian version of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki appeal to Gorbachev, the Soviet leader immediately expressed his support, Fuwa said.

"Speed up" is one of the slogans of the Soviet party these days, according to Fuwa, and he was pleased when he saw the issue reported on television in Moscow the same evening.

At the conclusion of the Moscow parley, the two parties agreed that a 1984 joint statement focusing on the antinuclear issue is still applicable in the current international situation. They agreed to continue developing and widening activities in the spirit of the statement, Fuwa said.

Fuwa extended a JCP invitation to Gorbachev to visit Japan, as the two parties had agreed to hold another meeting to review their cooperation, Fuwa said. The Soviet leader said he also had an invitation from the Japanese Government and the only problem is his hectic schedule, according to Fuwa. Gorbachev did not mention a possible date for a trip to Japan, something the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been interested to know, Fuwa said.

NAKASONE PLANS 20-21 SEP VISIT TO SEOUL FOR ASIAD

OW260339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit Seoul from September 20 to 21 to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games to be held from September 20 to October 5, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Tuesday. The visit is at the invitation of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. During the two-day visit, Nakasone is expected to have talks with Chon on such issues as the situation on the Korean peninsula and Japan's fingerprinting system for foreign residents. It will be Nakasone's second trip to South Korea, his first visit being in January 1983.

GAS EXPERTS, DOCTORS BEING SENT TO CAMEROON

OW270732 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO -- Japan decided Wednesday to send a team of gas experts and doctors to Cameroon to help the people suffering from the effects of toxic gas released from a volcanic lake in the northwestern part of the country, the Foreign Ministry said.

United Nations disaster authorities have reported 1,534 people were killed by the gas from Lake Nios, located 325 kilometers north of the capital, Yaounde. An estimated 25,000 to 30,000 people suffered effects in varying degrees, ministry officials quoted the authorities as saying.

The experts team, including volcano researchers, gas alarm equipment experts and doctors, is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Cameroon Wednesday night at the earliest, carrying with them medicines, tents, blankets and foods for the relief of the gas victims, the officials said. They said the team will discuss with Cameroon officials installation of protective equipment against toxic gas. The Cameroon government requested the equipment.

The government earlier decided to send a Japanese doctor in Ghana and an official of the governmental Japan International Cooperation Agency to the disaster scene.

SOVIET PORT CALLS AT NAMPO REPORTEDLY OKAYED

OW260248 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 27 KYODO -- North Korea has approved a port call by Soviet warships at the country's naval base at Nampo, on the western coast of North Korea, according to Eastern bloc diplomatic sources here. The decision follows the approval by North Korea earlier for Soviet warships to make port calls at the eastern port of Wonsan.

The move is seen among Western diplomatic sources here as meaning that the Soviet Union has expanded naval footholds on both coasts of North Korea, which will affect the military balance in the Far East. The approval, enabling Soviet warships to undergo repairs and be supplied with fuel and food, will also affect China, which has a major naval base at Lushun situated right across Korea Bay from Nampo, the sources said.

However, there has been no report that the Soviet Navy has so far used the newly approved port. The Soviets are expected to use the right of port calls at Nampo for political purposes in the light of their relationship with China.

EAST BLOC SOURCES ON LEADER VISITS DURING ASIAD

OW261249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 26 KYODO -- North Korea is trying to overcome the image of isolation stemming from its decision not to participate in the Seoul Asian Games next month, by launching a drive to invite foreign dignitaries, East bloc diplomatic sources said Tuesday. According to the sources, top foreign dignitaries from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Poland will visit North Korea from mid-September to mid-October, a period that brackets the Asian Games in Seoul.

The visits are intended to demonstrate to the world the bonds between the communist bloc nations and divert world attention from Seoul, according to the sources.

Among the visitors will be Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of East Germany, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Honecker is expected to visit China after going to North Korea, while Jaruzelski is also said to be considering a visit to Beijing.

#### Honecker Visit Announced

SK270439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, will pay an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in late October on the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PRC YOUTH GROUP 26 AUG

SK261006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting Chinese youth delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. Present on the occasion were Kim Hwan, Ho Chong-suk and chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Cloe Yong-hae. Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was also present. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift to him. President Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the entire members of the delegation.

QIN JIWEI PROMISES PRC HELP IF WAR BREAKS OUT

SK270534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- We want peace but if the enemy starts war again, we will resolutely rush out and crush him, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people as in the past, declared Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and army corps commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, when he visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kang Yong Dok belongs.

He said that in the past the peoples and armies of China and Korea fought shoulder to shoulder with each other against the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won victory. While visiting the post of the KPA unit to which Comrade Chon Chae-son belongs, he recalled with deep emotion the past days when he rushed to the Korean front under the banner of "resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" and fought on the Sanggam Ridge against the enemy, and said that victory was won in the battle on the Sanggam Ridge thanks to the coordinate operations of the armies of China and Korea and the active support of the Korean people.

ASIAN GAMES SECURITY 'PRETEXT' FOR REPRESSION

SK250525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 23 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August commentary: "The Sports Games are Causing Hard Times for the People"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique handed down a directive for 60 days of emergency guard duty beginning 21 August. The directive was issued to the police throughout South Korea on the pretext of ensuring security at the Asian Games.

The puppet police headquarters director announced that he would mobilize crack police forces, including a special police attack unit, for repression before and after the Asian Games.

He also handed down a directive to strengthen the combat capability of the police operation units against southward infiltration of armed spies by someone, something expected to take place during the Asian Games.

Not satisfied with blockading the just advance of the South Korean youths, students, and people by issuing emergency guard and emergency duty directives one after another, the puppets handed down another repressive order called the directive for emergency guard duty with the Asian Games near at hand. Thus, they are going to mobilize even crack police forces, including the special police attack force, a notorious murderous group, for repression. This is a situation we should not overlook. This is clear evidence that the puppets are using the international sports games to suppress the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people with bayonets and guns and to realize security through power.

The fact that the puppets rave about strengthening forces while babbling on about someone's infiltration of armed spies into the South with the approach of the Asian Games proceeded from their vicious plan to cruelly suppress the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist advance of the South Korean youths, students, and people by linking the infiltration to us.

They are blocking the people's aspiration for independence and democracy by successively handing down directives for repression while instigating North-South confrontation, talking about infiltration of armed spies into the South and social unrest, and so forth. This is totally counter to the ideal of international sports games which aspire for peace and friendship.

Such reckless maneuvers only reveal to the people of world that South Korea is an unfit venue for international sports games and that the puppets are fascist tyrants and a group of anti-communist lunatics unqualified to hold international games.

People remember that 6 years ago the Chon Tu-hwan clique massacred en masse several thousand people in Kwangju who called for democracy by branding them as rebels after mobilizing numerous puppet airborne troops. Is there any difference between the act of the puppets who massacred the people one after another by mobilizing more than 1 million repressive forces and the acts of the special police force, which has put South Korea's land under emergency martial law, after issuing repressive orders in succession, and the massacre at Kwangju?

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique held a festival for usurping power while sitting on the bloody bodies of the citizens of Kwangju. Today in the same manner, it has assumed all of the South Korean people to be victims of guns and bayonets by putting forth the Asian Games to prolong its power.

It is the vicious idea of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to overcome its crisis and lay a foundation for long-term power by hosting the international sports event in Seoul, even if doing so may require that all the lands of South Korea are wet with the people's blood.

How can such a crime of the puppets -- who regard sacred international sports games, which take friendship, unity, and peace among peoples as their lofty ideals, as filthy political playthings and as tools to prolong their power -- be tolerated?

The puppets' bloody repressive atrocities perpetrated with the approach of the Asian Games will only bring greater complaints and resistance from the South Korean people. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should stop its bestial repression of the people and immediately relinquish power according to the demands of the people.

SOUTH'S ANTIHIJACKING EXERCISES CALLED STRATAGEM

SK260908 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 25 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN Aug 26 Commentary: "Stratagem by Initiative"]

[Text] On 23 August at Kimpo airport, the South Korean puppets conducted a so-called exercise for arresting hijackers preparing to hamper the Asian Games and the Olympics. According to a news report, the puppets have kicked up a commotion by mobilizing the puppet special attack unit and armored forces under the pretext of arresting armed hijackers paid by the North. This is another provocation and shameless stratagem opposing us.

The puppets are raving as if we are to blame for the fact that the international sports games, including the Asian Games, set to be held in Seoul are facing a crisis. Can such a nonsensical act work in this world? The present crisis confronting the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics results from inviting these games into South Korea for a mixed political purpose, and the crisis has become aggravated because of the puppets' having committed all types of criminal maneuvers to enforce these games regardless of opposition at home and abroad.

The puppets have maneuvered to use the Asian Games and the Olympics as a tool to concoct two Koreas and permanently remain in power and as an opportunity to accelerate their war plot of northward invasion. Under the pretext of the international sports games, inspiring hostility and confrontation among countrymen, they are brandishing bayonets before the students and the people, who demand independence and democracy, and they are exploiting the people without discretion. Such acts committed by the puppets have faced justifiable opposition and rejections from the South Korean people and from the broad social and sports circles around the world. The true crisis the puppets face is this.

In addition, the puppets have repeatedly announced that foreign gangs and crime rings are ready to go into action at the Asian Games and that major crimes are assumed to be increasing in South Korea. This consequence was also caused by the puppets themselves.

Anything can happen if an international sports event is held in South Korea, where extreme instability and social disorder continue. The gibberish of the ringleader, who has led the Asian Games and the Olympics to the brink of disaster, about the threat from the North is ridiculous.

The reason the puppets, feeling uneasy and impatient, have recently been kicking up a commotion about hampering and hijacking by someone is clear. It is a pre-emptive stratagem designed to lay on us in advance the responsibility for all that might happen in connection with the Asian Games and the Olympics. At the same time, it is also designed to mobilize the suppressive forces armed with heavy weapons throughout South Korea and to rationalize this mobilization.

On that day the puppets conducted an exercise on the assumption that the hijackers would land at a South Korean airport to refuel. However, around the world there are no hijackers willing to knowingly enter such a trap. Under the pretext of arresting the hijackers, the puppets surrounded the airport by mobilizing the special attack unit and armored forces and have maneuvered to receive people visiting South Korea. For the same reason, they are plotting to turn all of South Korea into a scene of confusion and to suppress the people's resistance.

Aside from all of this, South Korea has become murderous with the Asian games near at hand.

The more the puppets utter urgent words about someone's hampering, the clearer they reveal that South Korea is a very unstable and dangerous place for international sports games, including the Asian games.

SOUTH'S 'HEINOUS' USE OF TORTURE DECRIED

SK251247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 24 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 August commentary: "A Beast in the Guise of a Human"]

[Text] That the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has subjected political prisoners to chemical torture has been brought to light by the family of a political prisoner, Mr Kang U, who is being detained in the Namyong branch office of the puppet National Police headquarters. Not content with imprisoning innocent people and subjecting them to barbarous physical punishment, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is inflicting even chemical torture on them. What a heinous group of butchers it is!

We resolutely condemn and denounce such brutality by the fascist hangmen, who regularly infuriate all men on earth, as a challenge to the South Korean people struggling for democracy and human rights as well as an insult to the world's declaration of human rights, which has called for the elimination of torture.

The Chon Tu-hwan reign is applying all forms of heinous torture -- ancient, medieval, and modern -- to political prisoners. While inflicting physical torture with crushing bones, burning flesh, and drying blood through such tortures as the Taekwondo torture, roast chicken torture, Genghis Khan torture, and electric torture, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is inflicting dirty sexual torture on political prisoners and has gone so far as to even subject them to chemical torture that ruins their minds and destroys their bodies.

How many people have died or been crippled as a result of the brutality inflicted on them by the hangmen, not to mention the 80 political prisoners, including Kim Kun-tae, former chairman of the youth federation for the democratization movement, who were beaten all over their bodies with wooden bars for several days; metal worker Yi Yong-sok who was burned on a burning sheet of steel; So Sung whose limbs are twisted and who has no ears as a result of fire torture; and 8 prisoners who were beaten to death with steel bars?

The puppets' sexual torture is a dirty act of which even beasts would be ashamed. With photographs taken of coeds being raped by them, the puppets are blackmailing the coeds into converting by showing them the photographs.

The recent police sexual abuse of Seoul National University coed Kwon In-suk has indicted the puppets' dirty behavior in detail. The fascist clique's chemical torture most graphically shows how brutal it can be in punishing prisoners.

The murderous thugs sap the prisoners' will to reason and destroy their bodies by injecting hallucinogenic drugs, chemical agents, and even radioactive materials, committing such brutalities with ease. Mr Kang U is one of the victims of such chemical torture. The puppets' brutalities and tortures far exceed the crimes committed by the Hitler group notorious for its torture policy and those of the former South Korean dictator in terms of their brutal nature.

Let us ask: Can the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- which subjects innocent people to the physical torture of crushing bones and tearing off their flesh, inflicts dirty sexual torture blasphemous of religion, and liquidates and cripples men through chemical torture -- be called human?

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan hooligan is a demon and beast disguised as a man. The fact that such a group of cannibals who are earning their bread by hunting men exists in a civilized era is in itself a disgrace to the people as well as to the times. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now repeating in prisons, torture chambers, and throughout all of South Korea the massacre they committed in Kwangju 6 years ago, reducing the city to a bloodbath and killing thousands of people in a barbarous manner.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique's ambition is to prevent the people from advancing in their anti-U.S. and antigovernment cause at all costs and to stay in power with the help of an unprecedented policy that resorts to murder and torture. To this end, the puppets are devoted to arbitrarily arresting, imprisoning, and torturing South Korean youths, students, and people by creating a whirlwind of bayonet-wielding called martial law under the pretext of security for the Asian Games.

Never before has a murderous tyrant lived in peace for the rest of his life, nor has anyone who enjoyed bloodshed been left unharmed.

The South Korean people have learned through the shedding of their own blood that it is impossible to attain independence and democracy as long as the fascist group of thugs remains in place, and that they may not even be able to preserve their own lives under such conditions. The South Korean people will never leave the murderous clique of thugs intact. Also, mankind's conscience that values human rights will not leave the murderous demon Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor, intact. The South Korean people will wreak their vengeance upon the murderous demons by throwing the fascist Chon Tu-hwan hooligan onto the garbage heap of history.

#### LEADERS ATTEND PYONGYANG CONSTRUCTION RALLY

SK250134 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A Pyongyang mass rally was held at the Kim Il-song Plaza 22 August to vigorously accelerate the construction of Kwangbok Street.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, was respectfully placed at the rally site. Placards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" were placed at the rally site. Other placards reading "Let us become guards and members of shock brigades boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party!" and "Let us accelerate the construction of Kwangbok Street and make Pyongyang even more magnificent and beautiful!," and posters which encourage working people to new labor feats were also placed at the rally site.

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned were present at the rally with construction workers and working people in Pyongyang.

The rally began with the chorus of the song "Marshal Kim Il-song." At the rally, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, delivered a report.

Kim Pong-ho, chief of staff of the Kwangbok Street construction headquarters; Yi Ho-hyok, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Chun-song, responsible secretary of the party committee of the Building Material Industry General Bureau for Pyongyang City; and Kim Tong-yon, chairman of the Pyongyang LSWYK participated in a debate. [passage omitted]

PARTY ONLY LEADING ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY

SK251057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN August 24 carried an article titled "Party Is Leading Political Organisation of Society" explaining "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea," a classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song. The article says in part:

In the work the great leader propounds the idea that the party is a leading political organisation of society and expounds the question of principle that the party should be built in conformity with this idea. This is a great contribution to the development of the theory of building a party of the working class.

That the party is a leading political organisation of society means that the party is the only political organisation leading in a uniform way all social organisations and all political activities of the popular masses. A party of the working class is in the position of leading all organisations and organs of society including power bodies, working people's organisations and economic and cultural organs in its relations with them. The party also leads in a uniform way all members of society, not some objects of it. The politics is directed and realized by the party.

Hence, the party plays a decisive role in the struggle for the chajusong of the popular masses and becomes the only leading political organisation of society. That a party of the working class is the only leading political organisation of society is clearly manifested in working out a line and policy on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of the leader and organizing and directing the struggle for their implementation. The leadership of society is, in essence, the work of working out a correct line and policy representing an independent demand and interests of the entire popular masses and leading in a uniform way the struggle for their implementation. This work can be carried out only by a party of the working class.

The party holds the position of a leading political organisation of society. This is an essential demand proceeding from the character of the organisation and composition of the party. A party of the working class is a political organisation formed with best advanced elements among the working masses of all strata including workers. The party, therefore, becomes a core organisation representing the whole of society and an organisation of highest ~~for~~ among all organisations of society.

The original idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the party is a leading political organisation of society has been brilliantly embodied in the building of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today the WPK leads all destinies and lives of our people and the future of the revolution, bearing full responsibility for them.

Today our party firmly holds a leading position as the guiding force of society and leads in a unique way all organisations of the working masses and revolution and construction because it has in its van the great leader holding fast to the chuche-oriented principle of party building. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, basing himself on a scientific penetration into the decisive role of the party in the revolutionary struggle and the development of society, has always raised high the position of the party and enhanced its militancy and leading function.

POLITBURO'S YI CHONG-OK MEETS LEBANESE CP GROUP

SK270510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on August 26 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by 'Abd al-Karim Muri, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the LCP. Present there was Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

VICE PREMIER CHONG CHUNG-KI VISITING GHANA

For Ghanaian coverage of the visit to Ghana by DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, see the West Africa section of the 26 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CABINET REORGANIZATION

YONHAP Comments

SK260716 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 26 (YONHAP) -- The sweeping cabinet reshuffle carried out Tuesday by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan reflects Chon's determination to reform the administration of state affairs by strengthening cooperation between the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

The cabinet shake-up followed a sweeping personnel change in the DJP hierarchy over the weekend and showed that Chon is firmly committed to coping with the many political problems that have arisen in the latter half of his rule by enhancing cooperation between the government and DJP. One of the tough political issues facing the nation is how to revise the Constitution through compromise between the ruling and opposition parties.

The cabinet reshuffle, which was far more reaching than expected, is apparently based on Chon's belief that something should be done immediately to tighten the grip on citizens' minds and social discipline, which had recently slackened in the wake of three unfortunate events--an alleged sexual abuse case involving a female dissident under police custody, a fire that gutted the interior of the almost completed Independence Hall and the gang murder of four mobsters.

The replacement of the home affairs and culture-information ministers is viewed as a way of holding them responsible for the three incidents. The replacement of the home affairs minister is interpreted as a stepping stone for the holding of general elections in 1987 under a revised constitution.

By holding the home affairs and culture-information ministers responsible for the tragedies, the government expects to enhance public confidence in the government's ability and willingness to establish firm discipline in officialdom. As a result, officials should carry out state affairs more efficiently and responsibly, as Chon has advocated at every opportunity since he became president.

Chon expressed his intention to continue his economic development and national security policies by retaining such key cabinet posts as prime minister, economic planning minister, finance minister, justice minister, defense minister and education minister.

The newly appointed ministers include six ruling party members. The reshuffle brings to nine the number of DJP members who hold ministerial posts. This increase in the representation of the DJP in the cabinet reflects the determination of the government and the ruling party to strengthen bilateral cooperation in handling state affairs, including constitutional revision, in the latter part of Chon's term in office.

In short, the cabinet shake-up indicates that the president is determined to reform the administration, to establish firm social discipline and to focus the nation's strength to deal with important national affairs such as constitutional revision, and the hosting of the 10th Asian Games this September and 1988 Olympics.

## NKDP Leaders Comment

SK270041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Upon hearing the announcement of a major Cabinet reshuffle yesterday, Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition NKPD, said, "There are (among new ministers) some who can help solve the current difficulties and some who cannot."

"Anyway, I expect that they will listen to the voices of the people well and do their best to tide over the difficult political situation, as they assumed heavy responsibilities," he commented.

Yi heard the announcement on the radio while he was receiving a call from Rep. Yi Se-ki, former floor leader of the ruling DJP, at his National Assembly office.

Learning that Yi Se-ki was named sports minister, the opposition leader congratulated him. "It is a big promotion, in time for the Seoul Asian Games and the Olympics."

Rep. Kim Su-han, vice president, commented, "I feel that the shake-up was conducted belatedly. It was necessary for the government to seek to refresh the atmosphere much earlier."

Rep. Kim Tong-yong, floor leader, said, "I think that the shake-up did not meet the people's expectations."

Meanwhile, Rep. Choe Yong-an, spokesman of the second opposition Korean National Party, officially commented, "It is extremely regrettable that ministers who are responsible for recent political and social scandals were not changed."

"However, we hope that the new Cabinet members will play a role in renovating the administration by eliminating the people's distrust and finding the whereabouts of the people's mind," he said.

## KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK270032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 86

[Editorial: "Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[Text] Following a major shake-up of the ruling Democratic Justice Party leadership undertaken over the past weekend, the cabinet lineup has now been extensively reshuffled -- both actions underlining the government camp's resolve to tackle the pending constitutional amendment process and other outstanding issues with a new spirit and teamwork.

As cited by a government spokesman, the cabinet reshuffle also has the implication of stressing the need for a "responsible administration": that is, cabinet ministers concerned bear "moral responsibility" for disasters or incidents of a certain magnitude, even if they are not necessarily accused of direct involvement.

In the wake of recent controversies, including the one touched off by the conflagration at Independence Hall, there was speculation that some ministers would be changed. But the scope of the actual reshuffle announced yesterday was bigger than anticipated, affecting no less than ten of the cabinet's 24 portfolios.

Noteworthy in this connection was the massive "entry" of DJP members into the Cabinet. Appointed to the Cabinet in yesterday's shake-up were five incumbent National Assembly members affiliated with the party, increasing the number of DJP Cabinet members both parliamentarians and ordinary party members, to ten.

This phenomenon clearly indicates that the government camp is to reinforce the collaboration between the administration and the ruling party in the face of the formidable political task of preparing for a transfer of power in 1988, upon the expiration of the incumbent president's seven-year tenure. It may also be seen as a device to experiment with a parliamentary cabinet system, a form of government which the ruling party has proposed in its own draft amendment to the Constitution, as against the opposition camp's call for a presidential system with the chief executive directly elected by popular vote.

As the prime minister and the deputy premier in charge of economic affairs have been retained in office, no major changes in government policies are foreseen in ordinary administrative sectors, ranging from the economy to external affairs.

The Cabinet members as a whole and, for that matter, leading figures of the ruling party are expected to renew their resolve, with far-reaching insight, to better serve the people and circumspectly steer national affairs in the coming days, which will see the staging of the Asian Games and, more fundamentally, heated political debate over the projected constitutional revision and other preparatory work for the power transfer.

#### NKDP DEMANDS JUSTICE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

SK260053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded that Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki resign taking responsibility for an incident at the Taegu Prison Friday.

In a caucus of its lawmakers yesterday, the party adopted a three-point resolution, expressing strong protest against the government and the ruling party for the incident which it maintained was "a violence against the legislature by law enforcement authorities."

About 150 prison guards staged a sit-in at the prison Friday in protest of their own over alleged verbal abuse directed at them by an opposition lawmaker. Some NKPD lawmakers visited the Taegu Prison on that day to investigate allegations that jailed student activists were mistreated by guards.

In the resolution, the NKPD urged the ruling camp to join the "grand road to democracy" by responding to the people's desire for direct presidential election.

Also blaming the alleged human rights violations at the nation's prisons, the resolution urged the government to establish democratic judicial processes.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES ON VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT

BK261440 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] President of the CGDK Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Thailand today. he had earlier visited Thailand on 5 August when Thailand was busy with the formulation of a government. During his current visit, Prince Sihanouk will hold consultations with Thai leaders on the situation in Cambodia. He said during an interview that, from his observation, he saw nothing as a sign of flexibility or change from Vietnam.

[Begin Sihanouk recording; in English] I think that there is nothing new about Vietnam's stance concerning the Kampuchea problem. We must -- we, the Kampuchean resistance against the Vietnamese invaders in Kampuchea, must consent [as heard] more sacrifices, make more efforts in order to strengthen more and more our tripartite coalition, our cooperation in every field, and in particular in the battlefields of Kampuchea. [end recording]

On this matter, Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut made a comment similar to what Prince Sihanouk said.

[Begin Chawalit recording] There is nothing much in the way of change. They are only pulling back troops for regrouping inside the country and trying to seal off the border. Anyway, I have detected no success on their part after closely following the situation there. We believe that any major change in Cambodia could take place only after November, that is, after the Sixth Party Congress of Vietnam. We are following the situation. Anyway, from now until then, I do not anticipate any major military change. [end recording]

Prince Norodom Sihanouk said he is happy with his current visit to the ASEAN countries because he received confirmation from the ASEAN countries for continued support for the DK government.

OTHER COUNTRIES ASKED TO ACCEPT SRV REFUGEES

BK240124 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 86 p 2

[By Sinfah Tunsarawuth]

[Text] A senior official of the National Security Council (NSC) yesterday appealed to resettlement countries to take about 300-400 Vietnamese military defectors who have sought refuge in Thailand.

Khachatphai Burutphat, deputy secretary general of NSC, said the Vietnamese deserters have been refugees at Phanat Nikhon processing and transit centre in Chon Buri since 1981.

Khachatphai said resettlement countries have been reluctant in taking the Vietnamese because of their past association with communism. He said it is difficult to identify those from northern communist Vietnam and those from the once-democratic southern part.

He said the refugees are being kept in a separate quarter of the spacious centre, which is used for those refugees who have been accepted by third countries and are waiting to leave.

He said only one or two members of the group have been processed for clearance to third countries.

He said he would like resettlement countries to consider taking more Vietnamese.

"Their repatriation is not viable since Hanoi may persecute them for abandoning their duty," he said.

Earlier he told an audience of staff of Relief Division, Thai Red Cross Society, that the government reaffirmed its refusal of local assimilation for Indochinese refugees although donor countries and the United Nations had pledged a great deal of funding for the process.

He said Thailand itself faces poverty with 10 million Thais in 38 provinces living in substandard conditions. The government has to improve their living conditions first, he said.

He said the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) could not guarantee that local integration would not attract more Indochinese refugees into Thailand.

"Economic situations in the Indochinese countries are very bad and we anticipate the flow of refugees will not stop in the near future," he said in a lecture titled "Thailand and the Exiles from Indochina," arranged for the Relief Division's staff.

The deputy secretary general reiterated the NSC's policy to close Khao I-Dang camp in Prachin Buri, where 25,000 Kampuchean refugees stay, at the end of the year and move refugees who are rejected for resettlement in third countries to the border camps.

Gerald Walzer, UNHCR representative, has said he expected no more than 4,000-5,000 of the Khmer's to be accepted for resettlement before the end of the year.

Khachatphai said although NSC has said it will invite Walzer and officials of resettlement countries for consultation before closing of the camp, the meeting may not be called if NSC sees it as unnecessary.

Former NSC's secretary general Prasong Sunsiri held a meeting with Walzer and ambassadors of five major resettlement countries on June 13 to encourage the resettlement of the Khmers at Khao I-Dang. Walzer has said he anticipated further consultations with NSC about the matter.

According to UNHCR, there are 7,100 Khmers at the camp who are classified as "ration card holders" and ineligible to go to third countries. About 14,000 Khao I-Dang "genuine refugees" and 4,300 family card holders are being interviewed by embassy officials.

Khachatphai said the Indochinese refugees had adversely affected Thai border security and Thailand's image in the international community has been tainted by reporting of foreign media.

He said the three Indochinese governments viewed the refugee camps in Thailand as shelters for the resistance forces to their rule.

Prof Dr Khian Thirawit, the other speaker in the lecture, said the repressive political systems and economic hardship in Indochina are part of the inspiration for their people to leave their countries.

Dr Khian, the director of Institute of Asian Studies, said he expected no solution in the near future to the Kampuchean conflict which blocks any attempt to repatriate about 240,000 Khmer displaced persons in Thailand.

The Khmers live under assistance of UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) at the camps along Thai-Kampuchean border.

PAPER VIEWS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH PACIFIC STATES

BK250800 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Aug 86 p 10

[By Kawi Chongritthawon]

[Text] The Soviet Union is making her presence felt in the South Pacific but so too, in a less dramatic way, is Thailand.

Thailand's contacts with the island nations go back a long way but it was not until a decade ago that this country came to realize the future importance of the vast ocean area, particularly the untapped natural and marine resources and the increasingly strategic value, which is now the focus of world attention.

Papua New Guinea was the first developing South Pacific country that Thailand established diplomatic ties with. This was 10 years ago and was natural because of Port Moresby's registration to observer status at ASEAN.

But the expansion of links to the smaller South Pacific nations, both economic and political, has been very recent. Bangkok now has diplomatic relations with Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands and West Samoa.

Protectionist trade practices in the Western countries have forced Thailand to gradually turn its focus on the Pacific island nations.

Despite their small market potential and small population, Thailand can expand its two key exports, rice and garments in the near future.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, the only senior Thai Foreign Ministry official who has travelled extensively in the South Pacific, said that the desire to establish closer relations with Asia is mutual. Praphat said the Pacific nations are more inclined to forge closer friendships and cooperation with Asian countries, particularly Southeast Asia, than with the West, "The fact is we don't have a nuclear bomb to test in their backyards," he said.

That kind of goodwill has prompted Thailand to promote trade and economic cooperation, including limited technical assistance with these countries. The search for new markets for Thai agricultural commodities has thus been transformed into a more concrete South-South cooperation.

One of the most promising plans is for joint fishing agreements. Thailand has already had discussions with Vanuatu and at the end of this year a team of Thai fishing experts will go to Tarawa, Vanuatu, to survey fishing grounds. When Vanuatu's Prime Minister Walter Lini visited Bangkok in March this year, he welcomed the prospect of fishing cooperation with Thailand. Similar undertakings will be arranged in the future as well.

At present, Thailand has about 50,000 trawlers, both small and medium size, and almost half of them are not registered. If the future arrangements with the South Pacific nations materialized this fishing fleet could either be modified to accompany bigger trawlers equipped with cold storage facilities for long-haul fishing or sold to the island nations to improve their domestic catches.

On the surface, Thailand's interest appears self-serving, but Thai officials insist that Thailand, as a country making rapid industrial progress, could be of assistance in the field of limited technology and, at the same time, offer some agricultural and fishing skills as well.

Government officials from Vanuatu, Fiji and West Samoa have participated in various Thai aid programmes aimed at improving their technical skills. Other Pacific nations will also soon benefit from Thai assistance programmes.

While this economic cooperation has slowly gained momentum, Thailand and ASEAN have received more and more support from the South Pacific countries, notably at the annual UN voting on the joint ASEAN-sponsored proposal on Kampuchea. Vanuatu, which used to abstain from the ballot, voted for the resolution last year.

But Thailand's interest in the area goes beyond the Kampuchean problem. It is more interested in containing the influence of the Soviet Union, which has made in-roads with offers of fishing assistance.

Aware of the Soviet strategic thinking, Thailand was the first to bring ASEAN's attention to the fishing agreement between Kiribati and the Soviet Union. The agreement gave the Soviets one year access to Kiribati's waters for some 16 vessels in return for a fee of about 38.2 million baht, according to Thai officials. It is renewable.

Vanuatu has since indicated it intends to establish diplomatic relations with Libya and expects Libyan aid and trade to result. Vanuatu was the only South Pacific country to condemn the U.S. air raids on Tripoli this year and pledge solidarity with the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi.

The Soviet's increasing presence in the area was targeted by Lagu Vagi, foreign minister of Papua New Guinea, during a press conference in Manila in June. He said the U.S. has neglected the South Pacific for too long. A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official said the U.S. tends to think in terms of "cause and benefit" concerning the island nations while the Soviet Union thinks in terms of long-term strategic planning.

To neutralize the situation, Washington should be more forthcoming with assistance and eradicate its arrogant attitude toward the island peoples.

Informed sources said Australian and New Zealand officials had expressed willingness to provide Thai fleets with modern equipment to allow them to venture deeper into Pacific areas. They also would extend soft loans to Thailand so that future joint ventures in fisheries with these island nations can be realized.

With such cooperation, Thailand's fishing expertise and joint ventures could balance the Soviet influence in the region. At present, Vanuatu is considering negotiating an agreement giving Soviet fishing vessels access to its archipelagic waters. At the same time Soviet negotiators have also asked for on-shore facilities and proposed joint sea-bed research.

If all these deals come along, it would make Thailand's role in the South Pacific even more important given the close ties of this country with the U.S. which is very much at odds with the South Pacific.

SENATORS AGREE TO WITHDRAW LESE MAJESTE MOTION

BK260239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The senators who submitted an urgent motion to debate Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong's alleged lese majeste remarks said yesterday they would withdraw the motion because of his atonement rites before a portrait of his majesty the king.

Opposition MPs, however, said the gesture was insufficient and planned to consult their parties about further action against Mr Wira in the House of Representatives.

During his rites at the Parliament, Mr Wira placed flowers, incense and candles before the portrait and read a statement in which he said he had no intention to offend the king, and asked for his pardon.

"I have spoken words which were connected to your majesty inappropriately. But there was no intention and they were the results of not knowing the situation. If they should cause distress I have realised the mistake. I am asking his majesty's pardon on this occasion," Mr Wira said.

The Democrat MP sent a letter to the king's principal secretary, which read:

"Concerning the spreading of news in the mass media charging that I helped party rallies in Lam Plaimat and Satuk districts of Buriram Province, I have spoken satirically about the monarchy, which caused the people to understand me and the government in a damaging way when I had no such intention. I feel very sad and sorry for the actions of which I have been accused.

"For this reason, I have to inform the royal principal secretary that I have loyalty for his majesty the king and all members of the royal family.

"I ask for your kindness to inform his majesty that if I have offended his majesty in any way I must honestly confess that I do not have the intention to look down (on the monarchy) as the people have understood. And if I have caused his majesty distress in any way I beg for his majesty's pardon as he should see fit."

Mr Wira's rites came after a morning of contacts with the military senators, in particular First Army Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, one of the co-sponsors of the motion submitted last Friday.

The MP called Lt-Gen Phichit before calling on him at the First Army headquarters. At 11:50 a.m., Lt-Gen Phichit and Special Warfare Unit Commander Lt-Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong arrived at Parliament to join senators Lt-Gen Nop Pinsaikaeo, Maj-Gen Watthanachai Wuthisiri, Pol Gen Suwan Rattanchun, Chawalit Rungsaeng, Suang Itsaranukhro, and Singto Changtrakun.

Mr Wira arrived immediately after Lt-Gen Phichit and met the senators. They all went to the reception room where the royal portrait was in place.

Addressing the senators, Mr Wira said he felt uncomfortable when he saw their names on the motion, particularly the military men who belong to the Royal Guards.

Mr Wira said he believed in the senators' sincerity in submitting the motion but said that rival politicians brought up the issue for reasons of political gain, not loyalty.

He said he had been initially defiant because he could not submit to political opponents.

Apologising to the senators and assuring them he and his family were dedicated to the throne, he said his wedding was royally-sponsored and that he had sworn to the throne many times as a minister.

After the rites, Lt-Gen Phichit said he was satisfied with Mr Wira's apology and that he thought the motion would probably be withdrawn in the Senate on Friday -- when the debate is scheduled.

Senator Chawalit said he would check Senate regulations to see how the motion could be tackled.

Lt-Gen Sunthon said Mr Wira and the senators arrived at an understanding and he felt the public would now be sympathetic to the minister. He then shook hands with Mr Wira.

Mr Wira said he undertook the rites because his comments made headlines and might have been offensive to the king. "In that case, I have to apologise no matter what the legal aspects are," he said.

If the issue was raised in the Lower House as a motion, he was ready to explain, he said, and help from his party had not yet been necessary.

"I did this myself and I should get myself out of it."

United Democratic Party MP Prem Malakun and Prachakon Thai MPs Sanya Sathirabut and Chaiyasit Phuwaphiromkhwan said they did not consider Mr Wira's gesture adequate.

"What Mr Wira did shows intention. Is his atonement today enough? Is he worthy to continue as a minister?" Mr Prem said.

Mr Sanya denied the issue was raised by the opposition for political gain.

#### GENERAL DENIES ARMY ROLE IN COALITION FORMATION

BK260229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut reiterated yesterday he and the Army had no role in the formation of the coalition.

Dismissing suggestions he played a role in the formation of the government, Gen Chawalit said he felt honoured by the reports, even though they were wrong.

He said if he had anything at all to do with the cabinet line-up, that role was very small.

He said he called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon before going to watch the Thai-American Cobra Gold military exercises to ask if he wanted any message relayed to the U.S. military brass.

During his visit to Gen Prem, he overheard the premier talking on the telephone with a political party leader about the formation of the government.

Gen Chawalit said the Prime Minister told the political party leader to place the people's interests before partisan interests in the formation of the government.

The Army chief added he was later asked for his opinions about the matter.

"I told the premier that his remarks to the political party leader to give priority to the people's interests was the right thing," Gen Chawalit said, adding that his comment to the premier was the only role he played in the formation of the present government.

#### Chawalit on Anticommunist Strategy

BK260223 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The Royal Thai Army is revising the anti-communist strategy to cope with strategic adjustments on the part of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday.

He told a news conference that he expects the review to be finalized in time for an announcement at next year's meeting on the government's performance against communist insurgents.

The need to revise the government's strategy has arisen from the banned party's success in restoring its influence, he said. The outlawed party has shifted its emphasis from armed struggle to front affairs, according to the army chief.

Gen Chawalit said that the government's strategy would be revised to the effect that more emphasis would be given on the task to diminish and liquidate the front members of the outlawed party.

"Our officials are working on the question of how to go about to achieve the goal," he said when asked about the directions of the new anti-communist plan.

He added that the revised strategy must include guidelines to distinguish "friends from foes."

Gen Chawalit said that the army has to monitor CPT's achievements and shortcomings in its efforts to solicit new front people.

"This is a more important problem than the tendency that some local authorities have resumed abuse of powers -- a factor which has been encouraging villagers to switch to the banned party," he said.

He added that the party's setbacks in its armed struggle prompted a shift in its strategy to soliciting more sympathisers. The CPT's new strategy worked well, he admitted.

The armed strength of the CPT is now put at about 600-700 men and most of them are operating in the south.

#### FORCES CAPTURE ABANDONED COMMUNIST REBEL CAMP

BK260219 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Surat Thani -- Government forces Sunday captured an abandoned camp of the communist rebels in Phanom District here and confiscated a large arms cache, a senior military official said this morning.

Col Wiset Siriwatthanakun, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military forces (CPM) 42 [as published] told reporters that rangers and soldiers found 15 sleeping quarters, landmines, booby traps, several kinds of weapons, including 30 rifles, a shot-gun, a machine gun, and more than 300 rounds of ammunition in the camp's compound.

The commander said the camp, which had been deserted for about two years, belonged to a group of the communist insurgents led by Comrade Niphon.

#### NORTHERN POLICE CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON CRIME

WA271449 [Editorial Report] The Bangkok daily NAEON in Thai published a 1,000 word interview with Region 3 Provincial Police Commander Lt Gen Niyom Kanchanawat on page 7 of its 3 August edition. Lt Gen Niyom claims that a 30 percent reduction in felonies has been achieved over the last 5 years. He said the province with the most felonies was Nakhon Sawan with more murders than other locations because of competitions for jobs and land tenancy problems. When asked about crime in Chiang Mai, he said "With Governor Chaiya and me here do you think we'd permit any dirty dealing to go on? Believe me, there is none. Forget it." The general was asked if there are any racketeering influences in the north and his answer was "None at all. No one is above the law. Who could ever think of such a thing?" he said that the main targets for the police are crackdowns against gambling (fish and cock fighting). There was no mention of narcotics trafficking at any time during the interview.

#### BRIEFS

200 MINES CEASE OPERATION -- More than 200 mines in the south have ceased operation because of financial losses as a result of mineral ore price decreases, Deputy Interior Permanent Secretary Prakit Uttamot said this morning. Prakit said that about 500 mines in the south were facing the problem. Prakit, in his capacity as Director of the Office of the Five Southern Provinces Administration, said this morning that the drop in the prices of mineral ores has badly affected the area. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Aug 86 p 3 BK]

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 23-26 AUG

BK261534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Foreign Ministry, Comrade Rogachev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, paid a working visit to Vietnam from 23-26 August. During his stay in Vietnam, Comrade Rogachev visited and laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. The comrade was received by and had cordial talks with Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and Comrade Rogachev exchanged views on the question of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two foreign ministries as well as on international issues of mutual concern. The two sides highly valued the fine results of the 12 August 1986 Moscow meeting between Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the basis of complete identity of views on assessing the international and regional situation, especially the Southeast Asian and the Asia-Pacific situations, the two sides agreed on various specific measures to continue close cooperation aimed at contributing to strengthening the safeguarding of world peace, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.

Attending various meetings on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Ta Huu Canh and Dang Duc Khoi, respectively head and deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's USSR Department; and on the Soviet side were Comrade (Nirkosnuk), Soviet charge d'affaires in Vietnam; and (Rynkov), deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Asian Socialist Countries Department.

NGUYEN HUU THO MAKES STOPOVER IN MOSCOW

BK261635 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, made a stopover in Moscow today en route to Harare (Zimbabwe) for the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries.

He was received in the Kremlin by Gaibazar Pallayev, vice chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. During the reception, the Soviet vice chairman informed the Vietnamese leader of the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives expressed in CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's statements of July 28 and August 18 and reiterated the Soviet Union's full support for the efforts of Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Speaking to his host, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho voiced full support for the Soviet new peace initiatives and expressed Vietnam's resolve to contribute to the success of the forthcoming Eighth Summit of Non-aligned Movement in the interests of world peace and international security.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

LEADERS ATTEND FUNERAL FOR TA QUANG BUU

OW261101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Professor Ta Quang Buu's funeral was held ceremoniously in Hanoi this morning, 25 August. Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Military Party Committee [Bis thuw dangr uyr quaan suwj trung uwowng] and minister of national defense; many other comrade leaders of the party, state, Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF], State Science and Technology Commission, and mass organizations; professors, cadres, and employees of the higher and vocational education sector; and scientists paid their last respects and laid wreaths in memory of Professor Ta Quang Buu. Comrade Truong Chinh's wreath bore the inscription: Boundless mourning for Comrade Ta Quang Buu. Comrade Pham Van Dong's wreath bore the inscription: Boundless mourning for Professor Ta Quang Buu.

Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Van Tien Dung made entries in the mourners' book expressing deep mourning for Professor Ta Quang Buu, an eminent intellectual of the country who devoted all his life to training many youths as scientific and technical cadres and actively contributed to the development and the victories of the heroic Vietnamese People's Armed Forces.

Also present at the funeral were large numbers of college students from all parts of the country, representatives of many international organizations, intellectuals from the capital, and many of Professor Ta quang Buu's friends and colleagues.

At the funeral, Comrade Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of higher and vocational education, delivered an emotion-filled oration. He said: A Communist Party member who worked continuously for more than 40 years, who was entrusted by the party and the state with many important tasks in the military and diplomatic fields and with the mission of developing scientific and technological potential, and who went through hardships and ordeals, Comrade Ta Quang Buu consistently set a brilliant example by being loyal to the party, the fatherland, and the people. He displayed a high sense of discipline and organization, seeking by every means to properly implement the party's directives and resolutions and ensure collective leadership while upholding individual responsibility. He led a simple life, was fond of learning, and stayed close to cadres. He concentrated efforts on training and fostering a contingent of young, capable scientific cadres for the country and won the affection, confidence, and respect of cadres, professors, teachers, and students.

A scholar endowed with a high sense of responsibility and the first minister for higher and vocational education in Vietnam, Comrade Ta Quang Buu contributed a great deal to building higher and vocational education and developing a contingent of teaching cadres as well as scientific and technical bases, thus creating a basis for the future development of the higher and vocational education sector. He also contributed to developing cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in higher and vocational education. A talented scientist and a leading professor of mathematics, Comrade Ta Quang Buu was respected by world scientists and enjoyed high prestige among Vietnam's scientific cadres.

At 0800 sharp, the comrade leaders of the party, state, VFF, and armed forces and the bereaved family members proceeded to the Mai Dich Cemetery in Hanoi, Comrade Ta Quang Buu's last resting place.

QUANG NINH SPECIAL SECTOR CONGRESSES REVIEWED

BK260436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] To achieve good results in guiding the holding of party congresses in various units, the Standing Committee of the Quang Ninh Special Sector's Party Committee has convened a conference for nearly 200 secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees of organs, units, and schools and key propaganda, training, and organizational cadres to study the CPV Central Committee's draft political report and draft report on revision of the party statutes.

The conference reached an agreement on the way to conduct party congresses in each grass-roots unit and on the contents of these congresses. The Standing Committee of the special sector's party committee has guided the grass-roots party organization congress of Group S-9 as a pilot unit to gain experience for organizing basic party organization congresses in its subordinate units. The basic party organizations of Unit 8 of Group S-17, Unit 5 of Group S-13, and Unit 791 of Group S-8 held party congresses as a model for other basic party organizations of combat units.

As shown by the results of these congresses, any unit which upheld the role of criticism and self-criticism would be able to contribute many good, practical, and constructive ideas to the forthcoming party congress and to the CPV Central Committee's draft documents and reports. On the basis of the experience gained by the pilot units, other units promptly corrected all shortcomings in preparing for their own party organization congresses. To date all basic party organizations of the combat units in the special sector have finished holding their congresses with good results.

The Standing Committee of the special sector's party committee has guided Group S-17 in holding its party organization congress to serve as a model for organizing party organization congresses above the basic level. The standing committee and political department of the special sector's party committee have also regularly sent cadres to various basic units to guide and assist their party organizations in holding congresses, determined to finish organizing basic-level party congresses by late August and to convene the special sector's party organization congress in September.

MILITARY INSTITUTE STUDIES POLITICAL REPORT

BK220918 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Institute of Military Technology recently organized a conference of officers to study the party Central Committee's draft political report and report on the amendment of party statutes and hear a report on activities of the Institute's party organization in preparation for congresses at various levels. Attending the conference were more than 80 leading officers of faculties and sections, secretaries and deputy secretaries of basic party committees, and cooperative members responsible for basic party organization congresses.

The conference, based on the spirit of scrupulous criticism and self-criticism, has faced the truth and correctly reviewed the situation of the institute. It evaluated achievements in training, research, and building of the institute during the past years, while discussing these tasks for the 1986-90 period.

The conference affirmed that improvement must be achieved for the 1986-87 academic year. It urged the institute to accelerate the emulation drive to complete 20 projects to mark the 20th founding anniversary of the institute and to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress.

OFFICERS' SCHOOL ORGANIZES STUDY OF DOCUMENTS

BK150655 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Recently, the party organization of the Politico-Military Officers' School studied the draft documents of the Sixth Party Congress, assessed all the aspects of its internal situation, and issued a directive to guide efforts to study, understand, and assess the documents and to hold party congresses at all levels within the party organization. The directive points to the role, importance, goals, requirements, contents, agenda, and specific time schedule of party congresses to be held within the party organization.

The school's party committee and its standing body have called a meeting of department party committee secretaries, party chapter secretaries, key cadres, and members of the propaganda and training organ to organize a 4-day session to study party congress documents. To ensure that party congresses will be held successfully at all levels the party committee has selected the party organization of the 10th Battalion to be the first unit to hold its party congress for the purpose of drawing upon experience and guiding other units. The school's party committee has, particularly, ordered the party organizations of the 1st, 4th and 5th Battalions -- the three units whose members will graduate this year -- to arrange for all trainees to intensively study the Sixth Party Congress documents.

Members of the school's party committee have also worked out an assignment schedule whereby they will attend congresses to be held by party organizations and chapters at the grass-roots level.

By early August, the school's political department had prepared enough copies of party congress documents and promptly distributed them to all party organizations and chapters of the school.

After the first phase of studying the draft documents of the Sixth Party Congress, all leading cadres of the school's organs and units have expressed an identity of views with the assessments, observations, and viewpoints in the draft political report of the party Central Committee and in the draft report on supplementing and revising some specific articles of the party Statutes. The entire party organization has clearly displayed its enthusiasm and confidence and its resolve to organize discussions and the contributing of opinions on the draft documents and to hold party congresses at all levels successfully. The entire school is now launching an intensive emulation movement to score achievements to greet the all-army party congress and the Sixth Party Congress.

AUSTRALIACOURT ORDERS UK OFFICIAL TO PROVIDE MI-5 DATA

BK270644 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Britain's attorney general has been ordered by an Australian court to provide information about the British Secret Service, MI-5, to the publishers of a planned book on the organization.

The ruling comes before a trial which will determine whether the book by a former MI-5 official, Mr Peter Wright, can be published. The British Government is fighting to stop publication. It has argued in the New South Wales Supreme Court that Mr Wright was bound to secrecy. However, the publishers say the contents of Mr Wright's book, which include allegations that the British Secret Service has been guilty of treason, are not only common knowledge but in the public interest.

In a win for the author, who now lives in retirement in Tasmania, the judge also ordered Mr Wright's costs to be paid by the British attorney general. The trial is set to begin in November.

LABOR PARTY DISSENT OVER URANIUM SALES

BK260222 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Internal conflict continues in the Australian Labor Party over the budget decision to resume sales of uranium to France. The federal minister for industry and commerce, Senator Button, said the government should have discussed the uranium decision at last month's Labor Party conference in Hobart. The conference is the supreme policy-making forum in the party.

Senator Button said the issue of uranium sales had symbolic importance within the Labor Party and that the recent decision was internally damaging to the party. However, the treasurer, Mr Keating, said the party has been unaffected by the decision and that the issue was having greater effects on the media than on the Labor Party.

Mr Keating said he could not be accused of deceit by not discussing the matter at the Hobart conference because it was not an issue at the time.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE VIEWS DEFENSE INQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

HK260455 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The focus in the Corner Committee of Inquiry on greater self-reliance and the importance of the trans-Tasman connection would be the key to the new defence review. Prime Minister David Lange said today.

Commenting on the committee's report, released today, Mr Lange said the review, to be completed later this year, would reflect the reality that New Zealand "no longer has an operative defence relationship with the United States."

However, Mr Lange said New Zealand should not rule out the possibility that "at some time in the future, the United States may allow the resumption of a non-nuclear alliance relationship."

Meanwhile, he said, it was important that "we get on with the task of ensuring the effective defence of New Zealand by working with Australia and our South Pacific neighbours with whom we share a common strategic environment.

"We remain committed to the concept of collective security. Our common goal is regional self-reliance," said Mr Lange.

Describing the committee's inquiry as a valuable contribution to the review, Mr Lange welcomed its recommendations, which he detailed as follows:

That the bilateral ANZUS relationship with Australia should be enhanced, and with the focus on the South Pacific, but leaving open the possibility of reactivating a full ANZUS should it become possible.

-- Greater use should be made of New Zealand's scientific and technological expertise in the development of our defence capabilities.

-- Well trained, professional, and well equipped armed forces capable of co-operating with friends should be maintained and developed.

-- More self-reliant New Zealand armed forces, capable of operating independently within our area of primary strategic concern, should be developed.

-- Independent intelligence gathering and assessment capabilities should be developed to a greater extent.

-- Defence expenditure should be maintained at a level which will enable the armed forces to play a part in the region, obtaining respect and co-operation of Australia and reassuring New Zealanders.

-- A peace-time role for the armed services in assistance with civil defence, resource protection, overseas disaster relief and aid to the civil power should be maintained; more resources should be allocated to civil defence.

-- The armed forces should continue to be available for United Nations and other peace-keeping forces.

-- The working for effective arms control and disarmament measures should be an essential part of foreign and defence policy. To assist with this a minister or ambassador for Disarmament should be appointed and provided with adequate staff, continuity and bipartisan commitment.

Mr Lange said that to the extent to which the committee's report related to its terms of reference it represented a useful and perceptive analysis of public opinion.

Referring to the fact that the committee had also been given the freedom to comment, Mr Lange said where this comment related directly to the terms of reference and public opinion data "it added value and colour to the report."

"The problems which had arisen when the committee went beyond this point are dealt with in the addendums to the report," he said.

Welcoming the poll results, Mr Lange said he agreed with the committee's comment that not too much should be read into it as it reflected opinion at the same time it was taken in late April and early May.

However, he said the poll further showed New Zealanders were very concerned about the threat posed by nuclear war, and as with previous polls, support for ANZUS was also high. This result is not surprising and reflects Government policy not to withdraw from ANZUS." [quotation marks as published]

The poll also showed that the most preferred option was New Zealand membership of a non-nuclear ANZUS -- the objective the Government had been striving to achieve.

Referring to the committee's conclusion that there was a theoretical 80 percent support for a non-nuclear ANZUS, Mr Lange said it was regrettable that US Foreign Secretary [as published] George Shultz insisted that an operative ANZUS required New Zealand to accept nuclear armed ships from time to time.

"It rules out, at least for the time being, the achievement of a non-nuclear ANZUS," Mr Lange said.

TRADE MINISTER ON ASEAN COMMON MARKET IDEA

BK261521 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh believes that the idea to establish an ASEAN common market by the year 2000 must first be studied carefully. The minister made the remarks in Jakarta this morning when newsmen asked him to comment on the statement made by Philippine Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion on the establishment of such a common market.

The Philippine trade and industry minister said in Jakarta yesterday that during talks at the Merdeka Palace, Indonesian and Philippine officials had agreed to work together toward the establishment of an ASEAN common market by 2000.

Meanwhile, Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan disclosed that he and his Philippine counterpart had explored the possibilities of bilateral cooperation in the areas of education and culture.

MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN HARARE

BK260849 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Indonesia is hoping that the imminent nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, will [words indistinct] apartheid policy in South Africa, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said. The minister left Jakarta for Harare Monday [25 August] afternoon to attend the Nonaligned Summit, which will be held from 1 to 7 September.

The Indoensian delegation to the summit is to be led by Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, who is scheduled to leave for Harare on 28 August.

Before taking off, Minister Mokhtar stated that Indonesia had been consistent in the past in condemning the apartheid policy of South Africa, and this attitude has faithfully been [words indistinct] Nonaligned Summit.

MALAYSIAMCA LEADER PLEADS GUILTY IN BREACH OF TRUST CASE

BK260412 Singapore Domestic Service in Malay 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] At the supreme court today Malaysian businessman and political leader Tan Koon Swan was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and fined a total of 500,000 [Singapore] dollars for abetting in a criminal breach of trust case. Tan pleaded guilty to the charge.

Verdict Throws MCA Into Crisis

BK261422 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1402 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 26 (OANA/BERNAMA) -- The conviction of Malaysian politician Tan Koon Swan for an abetment of criminal breach of trust charge in Singapore Tuesday, has thrown his party, the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), into a second crisis in less than three years. And this crisis has followed closely on the heels of the party's poor performance in the Aug 3 general election in which the MCA won only 17 of the 32 parliamentary seats it contested.

The apparent erosion of Chinese support for the MCA, which is headed by Tan, in the polls came eight months after the settlement of a leadership crisis that had racked the party for 20 months. Not long after emerging victorious in the tussle for the party presidency, Tan was arrested, on Jan 23, for alleged abetment of criminal breach of trust in Singapore in connection with the collapse of Pan-Electric Industries, which led to the unprecedented suspension of the two countries' stock exchange. The question then, as now, was whether Tan would be able to survive the storm besetting his political and business career.

But now, with this plea of guilt and subsequent conviction to a jail term, his future as MCA leader is clearly at stake. His predicament has also once again thrown the MCA party leadership into uncertainty.

The MCA is the second largest partner in Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad's coalition government, after UMNO which is headed by the premier.

The MCA's weekly coordination meeting for the party's ministers and deputy ministers was held here Tuesday afternoon to discuss Tan's case, and the top leaders are expected to visit Tan in Singapore where they will discuss his position in the party.

When he was arrested in Singapore, Tan had tendered his resignation but this was rejected by the party's Central Committee.

The MCA Constitution does not provide for forfeiture of a person's membership upon conviction for an offence involving dishonesty committed outside the country. According to Article 15.1.1 of the MCA Constitution, a person would lose his membership only if he had been convicted of and sentenced to a term of six months' imprisonment or more for any offence involving dishonesty by a court of law in Malaysia and failed to receive a pardon within six months.

This means if he so wishes Tan can stay on as president despite the conviction in Singapore.

Should Tan decide to resign, an amendment to the party Constitution approved last March allows the deputy president to automatically take over.

Meanwhile, the UMNO Supreme Council meeting Wednesday is expected to discuss, besides party matters, the case of Tan as his conviction could smear the image of the Barisan Nasional, UMNO party sources said here.

**MCA Urges 'Calm'**

BK261223 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] members have been urged to remain calm over the conviction of their president, Tan Koon Swan, by the Singapore High Court today. Shocked MCA leaders are following closely the latest development relating to Encik Tan's case. The first statement issued by MCA Secretary General Datuk Lee Kim Sai said Encik Tan's case was discussed at the MCA's weekly coordination meeting in Kuala Lumpur today. Datuk Lee said the party Central Committee will be meeting soon to discuss Encik Tan's case. [passage omitted]

**SIHANOUK EXPRESSES THANKS, LEAVES FOR THAILAND**

BK260639 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The visiting president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Sihanouk has expressed gratitude to the Malaysian Government for its important role in the search for a fair solution to the Kampuchea problem. The prince says Malaysia is among the rare countries which has decided spontaneously to establish formal diplomatic relations with his government.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk once again stressed that the aspirations of the Kampuchean people is to be a united nation, an independent, nonaligned and peaceful country. If the country achieves its freedom, the prince said his thanks will not only go to the patriotic but also to the continued efforts by Malaysia and ASEAN in the search for an equitable solution. He was speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur before leaving the country for Bangkok this afternoon.

Prince Sihanouk is on his rounds to ASEAN member countries. He had also visited Singapore and Indonesia earlier. He is now on his way to Thailand to meet Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

**SINGAPORE**

**PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT BEGINS 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT**

BK260444 Singapore Domestic Service in Malay 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Philippine President Aquino arrived a short while ago from Jakarta for a 2-day official visit to the republic. Before leaving Jakarta this morning, President Aquino and President Suharto signed a memorandum of understanding on bilateral economic cooperation and [word indistinct].

## Speaks at Luncheon

BK260912 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Singapore, Aug 26 (AFP) -- Philippines President Corazon Aquino arrived in Singapore Tuesday for talks expected to focus on concrete economic matters, diplomatic sources said here.

Mrs Aquino, making her first trip abroad since a popular uprising put her in office in February, set the tone in a luncheon speech, pointing out the foreign investment opportunities in her government's program of privatization.

Addressing the Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, she listed a range of investment possibilities and identified the individuals in her delegation to contact for details.

Throughout the day, Mrs Aquino stressed the importance of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, and the role it could play in regional economic development.

Philippines sources said that, during talks later in the day with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, she was likely to call for greater regional inter-dependence and for a liberalization of the trade system within ASEAN.

(In Jakarta, the first stop on Mrs Aquino's trip, Philippines Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion said he hoped that Indonesia would back proposals leading toward formation of a tariff-free regional economic zone by the year 2000.)

Calling her trip a "journey to cement ASEAN brotherhood," the 53-year-old president said in an arrival statement here that she recognized "Singapore's valuable role in linking ASEAN to the rest of the world through its extensive network of bilateral partnerships with the industrialized countries." She encouraged businessmen to "look at the Philippines as an area for accelerated investments."

"We have a strong agricultural base and large domestic market. We particularly welcome joint ventures in agricultural development and agricultural product processing," she told the luncheon gathering.

Mrs Aquino spoke of wide scope for development of infrastructures and services as well as support systems for foreign trade. Many existing companies, she added, needed fresh capital and "new technology to compete more aggressively in the domestic market and to export their products out of unutilized capacity."

The widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino was greeted wherever she went by dozens of yellow-clad supporters from Singapore's 20,000-strong Filipino community, waving banners and shouting her nickname "Cory, Cory." Some 5,000 Filipinos were expected to attend a rally Tuesday evening addressed by Mrs Aquino, although the theater can hold only about 1,200 people. "At home, we wouldn't get a chance to talk to her or see her, but now we can," said one Filipina working as a maid in Singapore.

At state banquet was scheduled for Tuesday evening, with a working breakfast, a news conference and further meetings Wednesday morning before Mrs Aquino leaves for Manila.

She is accompanied by five ministers -- for trade and industry, natural resources, tourism, social services, and education, culture and sports -- and three deputy ministers.

(In Jakarta, Mrs Aquino's talks were political as well as economic in tone. She and Indonesian President Suharto held more than two hours of talks Monday in which they discussed the communist and Moslem insurgencies in the Philippines. She said on leaving Jakarta, that in confronting the problems facing her at home, she had been encouraged to hear from President Suharto that "it took many years for him to solve the problems in Indonesia." After parallel talks, Mr Concepcion and Indonesian Trade Minister Rackmat Saleh signed a memorandum on bilateral economic cooperation.)

#### Talks With Lee Kuan Yew

BK261206 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Singapore has agreed to encourage local businessmen to invest in the Philippines. The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, said this after separate meetings between various ministers of Singapore and the Philippines. They discussed [words indistinct] on the 1st day of the visit of President Aquino to Singapore. During the talks, the Philippines trade and industry minister, Mr Jose Concepcion, identified possible areas of investment for local businessmen. The two sides also discussed arrangements which will promote tourism in the Philippines.

Mr Dhanabalan said the airline and tourism boards of the two countries could put together packages to bring tourists from Europe to Singapore and then on to the Philippines.

President Aquino herself had a meeting with Mr Lee Kuan Yew. The discussions lasted about an hour. Before they met privately, President Aquino told the Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry that there is enough room for intensifying economic relations between Singapore and the Philippines. This was [words indistinct] nature of the economy and her government's privatization program.

President Aquino arrived this morning from Jakarta for a 2-day state visit. She is accompanied by high-ranking 16-member delegation. She was greeted on arrival by Mr Wong Kan Seng, the acting minister for community development and the minister in attendance. President Aquino said her visit to Singapore will enable her to resume discussions in Manila in July with the prime minister on matters of mutual concern. These include proposals for expanding bilateral trade, investment, technology development, and regional cooperation. President Aquino, who later met President Wee Kim Wee, will attend a state banquet [words indistinct]. Addressing members of the Filipino community this afternoon, President Aquino announced that her government (?plans) to buy a plot of land in Singapore. This is to build and establish a community center for Filipinos in the Republic. President Aquino said this is one of her immediate priorities for the Filipinos in Singapore will have a point of [word indistinct].

#### President Wee Hosts Banquet

BK261452 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The visiting President Aquino of the Philippines and President Wee Kim Wee have called on ASEAN to strengthen its economic cooperation and solidarity.

They made the call at a state banquet at the Istana [Palace] given by President Wee on the first day of President Aquino's visit to the Republic.

President Aquino said the Philippines shares Singapore's concern for a more conscientious economic arrangement within ASEAN in the face of increasing world protectionism. She stressed that regional interests must be given greater consideration in ASEAN's decision-making process. At the same time, long-term views of regional interdependence should not be overshadowed by calculations of short-term national costs and benefits. President Aquino said her country commends Singapore's initiatives in proposing measures to facilitate ASEAN's transition to a higher level of economic cooperation. One of these proposals will allow economic cooperation projects to proceed upon agreement of three or four ASEAN members so long the members do not object.

In his speech, President Wee said the close ties between Singapore and the Philippines are founded on many shared values and commitment to similar goals and objectives. Both believe in the free-enterprise system. Both want to strengthen ASEAN's economic cooperation and solidarity and hope to work through ASEAN to maintain regional peace and stability. President Wee said regular meetings of leaders and officials of the two governments will increase mutual understanding and enlarge the common ground before them. There is much that they can learn and share with each other. President Wee said a new chapter has unfolded in the Philippines' political history and the Singapore Government wishes President Aquino and her colleagues success in their tasks. [passage omitted]

#### Business Community Expresses Support

BK270133 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Philippine President Corazon Aquino received an assurance of support for her administration by Singapore's business community. The assurance, given by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, showed that President Aquino's Association of Southeast Asian Nations trip to generate support for her government was a success. President Aquino called on Singapore's businessmen and industrial groups to examine business and investment opportunities in the Philippines. She also told Singapore's business community about the improving economic climate in the country. The Philippine president arrived in Singapore at 10:30 am yesterday. She met with some 20,000 Filipino workers at the Istana [Palace] and later conferred for about 2 hours with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew where they discussed mainly economic matters affecting their countries.

#### Aquino Comments on Insurgency

BK270523 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0432 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Report by A. Karim Shukor]

[Text] Singapore, Aug. 27 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines said Wednesday that her government will not allow any group, Muslim or others, to secede.

She told a press conference before leaving for home after a two-day visit to the Republic of Singapore that she had made her stand clear on this matter.

She arrived Tuesday after a three-day visit to Indonesia, her first trip abroad since coming to power in February.

On her discussions with president Suharto on the communist insurgency in the Philippines, she said she told the Indonesian leader that her government would want to exhaust all efforts first before going for other options. She said many Filipinos had joined the insurgency not because they believed in communism but because they were angry with the previous government. I am confident that the new government would be able to convince these people to return to the fold as we are now embarking on emergency rehabilitation and employment programmes," she added.

Later, a Philippine Government spokesman said President Aquino will announce details of the negotiation with Nur Misuari, the leader of the Moro National Liberation Front before she leaves for the United States on Sept. 15.

Earlier, President Aquino had a breakfast meeting with Filipino professionals and businessmen working in Singapore and she briefed them on the latest economic situation of the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

HK260145 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The government is carefully studying references to the Philippines in Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent Asian foreign policy speech. This according to Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Shahani. Gorbachev referred to the Philippines at four different points in the speech made last month, calling for closer economic links between the Soviet Union and the Philippines. But Shahani said the Philippines was taking a wait-and-see attitude on whether concrete results emerge from Gorbachev's attention to the new government. Foreign Ministry officials travelling with President Aquino to Indonesia and Singapore discussed Gorbachev's speech at length with Indonesian officials yesterday [25 August].

LAUREL ON EXPANDING RELATIONS WITH USSR

HK270321 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The Philippines is willing to seek new ways of expanding its relations with the Soviet Union. This was announced by Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel at a conference of the Pacific (?Teachers) Development held at the Development Bank of the Philippines in Makati. Laurel said the Philippines is the first target of the Soviet Union in its plan to improve relations throughout Southeast Asia. He added that the Soviets have been giving (?aid) as proof of their sincere intentions.

BERNAMA INTERVIEWS AQUINO ON ASEAN 23 AUG

BK230307 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0032 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 23 (BERNAMA) -- President Corazon Aquino leaves for Jakarta tomorrow to chart a new chapter of the Philippine relations with its neighbouring ASEAN countries. The visit is seen as to fulfill her pledge to visit ASEAN first before proceeding to other countries. The visit, which will also take her to Singapore, is the first official tour abroad since assuming power after the February people's revolution.

Here is a brief interview with BERNAMA correspondent in Manila on what Aquino hopes to achieve from her visit to Indonesia and Singapore.

Q: ASEAN leaders look forward to your forthcoming visit to Indonesia and Singapore which has been described as a positive step towards bringing closer the Philippines to the other ASEAN countries. What do you hope to achieve from the visit?

A: I have stressed the need for personal rapport among the leaders of ASEAN to leave no room for suspicion or distrust. My meeting with President Suharto and Prime Minister Lee, I believe, would cement the relationship between our countries.

Q: One of your early announcements after assuming [as received] power is the shift of foreign policy putting ASEAN on top of the order of priority. What made you change to this policy?

A: It is only natural for us to give priority to our ASEAN neighbours. We share borders with two of these countries, we have identical experiences as former colonies and we face essentially the same problems.

Q: May we know how do you plan to bring the Philippines and Filipino people closer to ASEAN following the adoption of the new policy?

A: By visiting two ASEAN countries before my visit to the United States, I hope to stress that geographically we belong to Asia and our interest lies in developing closer ties with our neighbours. Certainly, I would be in favour of more exchanges between the ASEAN countries not only in the field of trade, but also in information and culture.

Q: At the opening of the recent annual foreign ministers' meeting, you have suggested that the ASEAN regional economic cooperation has failed to materialise. In your opinion why is that so? What does the Philippines have to offer to realise the objective of the regional body?

A: We have been a party to the so-called Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with our ASEAN neighbours. We are for encouraging more intra-ASEAN trade. I think we have done our share, for example, in seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem in regional fora and in the United Nations.

Q: One of the main obstacles towards intra-regional economic cooperation and trade is lack of commitment and coordination between national and regional policies. Do you think there is a need for every ASEAN member country to realign its national policy with the regional goal?

A: I think that each ASEAN member is beginning to realise the need for greater regional cooperation in dealing with the developed countries on such issues as protectionism. I think that the shift of our national policies to suit regional goals has been there all the time, although we could have moved faster in the past.

Q: Is the Philippines prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of regional interest. If so what kind?

A: Our stake in ASEAN is well known to our people, and when the time comes for us to make some sacrifices for regional interest, I don't think our people will shirk from it.

Q: How do you project future economic cooperation particularly in the area of trade, joint venture projects and industrial complementation?

A: First, there must be an expansion of intra-ASEAN trade, and more coordination in our dealings with other economic blocks such as the European Community, with Japan and the United States. Industrial complementation is not yet a lost cause. In recent years we just suffered from lack of communications.

Q: In the past, the Philippines also has been supporting the ASEAN stand on several political issues like the Kampuchea problem, but it did not take the leading or active role and initiatives in pursuing solutions to the problem. Will the Philippines take up the front-line position on such issues in the future?

A: I think the Philippines has done as much as the other ASEAN members in seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict. We will continue to participate in any collective action that is in the interest of the region. In areas where our leadership is needed, we will not hesitate to provide it in consultation with our partners.

Q: How about the proposed nuclear weapons free zone in Southeast Asia? Will Manila play an active role to see that the proposed treaty is signed and enforced?

A: I can sense a growing feeling among our people for a nuclear zone in the region. We abhor the spread of nuclear weapons and regret the great amount wasted on weapons of destruction.

Q: There has been questions as to why only two ASEAN countries are chosen for the forthcoming visit. Why not three, four or all?

A: I hope to visit other ASEAN countries in the future. The choice of Singapore is obvious because Prime Minister Lee's recent visit to Manila. We share common interests with Indonesia and we have existing bilateral agreements. But we consider our relations with other ASEAN members to be of equal importance.

Q: What will be the emphasis of your visit to Indonesia and Singapore?

A: My primary concern is economic recovery for my country, and trade talks will be on top of our agenda with President Suharto and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. I think that trade is the area where immediate improvement can be achieved.

Q: How about other ASEAN capitals? When will you visit other ASEAN neighbours? Can this visit take place before the proposed ASEAN summit in July next year?

A: I can't say now whether a visit to other ASEAN capitals could be arranged before the scheduled ASEAN summit in Manila in July next year. But I look forward to meeting all the ASEAN heads of state or government in the immediate future.

Q: Apart from discussing the possibility of promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation, will issues like security be discussed?

A: Security is always an issue that is in the mind of ASEAN leaders. But I think there is no urgency to it at this time. No member is directly threatened with external aggression, although Thailand had some problems with its borders with Kampuchea.

Q: Indonesia has been successful in stamping out communist insurgency. Do you plan to exchange views with President Suharto on this matter? Will there be some kind of military cooperation in such field between the two countries?

A: I cannot foresee any military cooperation between ASEAN countries in dealing with internal insurgency. Each country, I believe, is coping well enough with its internal security problem.

#### MEDIA ACCUSED OF HURTING CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK270559 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Newspaper reports regarding the ceasefire negotiations have been adversely affecting the talks. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one the government's two negotiators, said the communist negotiators have been refusing to surface again after the reports appeared. Mitra said the communists, in their publication LIBERATION, have declared that the government seems to be speaking in different voices. Mitra said that in the negotiations with the communists, only the president's voice will be followed.

OCAMPO SAYS REGIONAL PEACE INITIATIVES OKAY

HK221053 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Aug 86 p 1, 6

[By staff member Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] Regional peace initiatives by the New People's Army, like the recent Davao del Norte experiment, had been allowed so long as the local negotiations did not go against national initiatives, chief rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo said this week in an interview with newsmen.

Ocampo said, however, that the Davao del Norte peace initiative which led to a comprehensive province-wide cease-fire agreement was originally not meant to lead to a cease-fire.

"Due to the particularity of the situation," he explained, "the New People's Army in the area was given the go-signal to go ahead and talk, but only with civilian leaders."

In Davao del Norte, he said, there is a civilian leadership made up of members of cause-oriented groups appointed as officers-in-charge on the provincial, city, and town levels. This leadership asked for "our cooperation in order to implement socio-economic programs beneficial to the people," Ocampo added.

Davao City Mayor Zafiro Respicio has admitted that his province is a bailiwick of the NPA. In fact, he said, there is no group that can succeed in mounting mass actions in Davao City "without these anti-Marcos elements."

The National Democratic Front (NDF), which is currently engaged in preliminary peace talks with the national government is "liberal with local units because we recognize the particularity of their situation," Ocampo said. Sources in the underground said regional commissions of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the NPA, operate almost autonomously with little control and supervision from the national leadership.

Local cease-fire talks, like the one concluded in Davao del Norte last week, started "way ahead of the national cease-fire talks," Ocampo said. "We knew about it, and we are watching it," he said.

Of particular interest to the NDF, though, is how the military would react to the cease-fire agreements. The NPA has made it a practice to exclude the Armed Forces from peace negotiations. Ocampo noted that local NPA groups have asked for the dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Forces and the return of the troops to barracks.

In Misamis Oriental, he said, the de facto cease-fire was broken when the local provincial commander demanded the surrender of the NAP as a condition for cease-fire. "That is non-negotiable," Ocampo said.

In Davao del Norte, however, the Armed Forces has agreed to cooperate in the experiment, even if the accord has left out the military, Respicio said.

The NPA ranks in Mindanao are in disarray, Respicio said. In fact, he believes that the cease-fire efforts initiated by the rebels may be a way "to buy time and get their act together."

Speaking before the United Church of Christ recently, he said that the Mindanao Commission of the CPP had approached the civilian leadership of Region 11 about the possibility of a Mindanao-wide cease-fire.

To this Ocampo said: "We would like the cease-fire effort to be unified on the national level. However, the NDF is still studying the possibility of making some exceptions to the rule."

#### ARMY EXTENDS CEASE-FIRE DESPITE MINDANAO CLASHES

HK201443 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three separate clashes between government forces ad the communist insurgents yesterday broke a two-week-old de facto ceasefire in Northern Mindanao. Two army troopers and eight NPA rebels were killed in the clashes.

Despite these clashes, Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, Regional Unified Command 10 chief, said the military has approved a request from the local CPP/NPA to extend the local ceasefire which expired last Aug. 16.

He said he has assured the rebels that they would not conduct any military operations within the agreed ten municipalities covered by the local ceasefire pact.

He said they are willing to continue with the negotiations and to provide safe conduct passes to representatives of the local CPP/NPA as a result of this extension period. Only recently, Misamis Oriental Gov. Vicente Emano held talks with leaders of the Northern Mindanao rebels and expressed optimism that a regional ceasefire may also be formulated as a result of the encouraging talks he conducted.

The first clash, according to a military report, occurred in the hinterlands of Calabugao, Bukidnon when an army patrol met a group of heavily armed rebels resulting in the death of two soldiers.

Col. Manuel Dizon, commanding officer of the 3rd Infantry brigade, said pursing troops from the 26th infantry battalion killed five of the NPA members during the 10-minute encounter.

In barangay Pagawpawan, Valencia, also in Bukidnon, troops from the 26th infantry battalion clashed with another group of armed rebels, killing three of them. Recovered from the battle scene were three garand rifles and several rounds of ammunition.

Military authorities also reported that a group of NPA men disguised as army soldiers disarmed six CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] members in Butuan City. The report said the NPA armed group gathered the CHDF troopers reportedly for tactical inspection.

However, the rebels divested the CHDFs of their firearms and fled. In another report from Butan city, hostilities between government forces and the NPAs broke out a new when an advance unit of the 53rd infantry battalion was ambushed during a probing operation, killing a member of the party in barangay Camagong, some 30 kilometers south of Butan city.

Sketchy reports said the army group was on a cross-country movement from Bukidnon to the Agusan boundary and deeper into its objective when the advance group was pounced upon at about 7:00 a.m.

The casualty was identified as Sgt. Bryan Burn, a member of the 53rd infantry battalion and a native of Butuan.

Some quarters have expressed apprehension that these incidents may trigger a large-scale military operation against the NPA in Northern Mindanao breaking the less than one month-long lull on account of the alleged ceasefire negotiations.

MINDANAO OFFICIALS 'OPTIMISTIC' ON CEASE-FIRE

HK201519 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY In English 20 Aug 86 p 23

[By reporter Leticia M. Subang]

[Text] As the national leadership is trying to bring the rebels to the negotiation table, local leaders in the strife-torn Mindanao are initiating moves to strike a deal with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the New People's Army (NPA) and the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Davao City officer-in-charge Zafiro Respicio said they are now trying to discuss the possibility of a moratorium in fighting in Mindanao with the CPP-NPA-NDF Mindanao Commission.

Local leaders seem optimistic over the possibility of achieving a regional ceasefire for Mindanao, considering the reported rift between the rebels' national and Mindanao leadership.

The Mindanao group had been widely known to be in favor of participation during the last presidential elections, while the national leadership opted to boycott.

The boycott policy had already been recognized by the CPP-NPA-NDF leadership to be an error, which caused their organizations some political setbacks.

Respicio said a ceasefire is already in effect in two towns in Davao del Norte, on an experimental basis.

Once proven successful, he added, this may be expanded to three or five more towns, and eventually the entire province. As far as Mindanao -- and Davao in particular -- is concerned, a ceasefire could work for both parties, he said.

BUTZ AQUINO: MNLF PEACE MAY IMPROVE MOSLEM TIES

HK270555 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Philippines can look forward to good relations with Muslim nations around the world if it can resolve its problems in Mindanao. This was said by Butz Aquino, an emissary of President Corazon Aquino, after he spoke with Nur Misuari, the leader of the Moro National Liberation Front, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Details from Jojo Ysmael:

[Begin Ysmael recording] According to Butz Aquino, the national government is expected to maintain a neutral security force, a neutral foreign policy, and a uniform [words indistinct]. He also said President Aquino (?is considering) granting true autonomy to the Muslims [words indistinct] the economic recovery program for the entire nation.

Meanwhile, the national Muslim (?government) planned for Jolo is expected to [words indistinct] in order to resolve the Muslim issue in Mindanao. [end recording]

MISUARI WILL ACCEPT AUTONOMY FOR MINDANAO

HK261200 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[By Louie T. Logarta]

[Text] Nur Misuari, exiled chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has given peace a chance in troubled Southern Philippines.

Meeting with government negotiator Agapito 'Butz' Aquino in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Misuari said he has agreed in principle to disregard the MNLF's secessionist move and opt for autonomy instead.

Misuari, according to Aquino who arrived yesterday from that Middle East country, said the principle of autonomy will however be ratified during the second national Bangsamoro Congress, when it convenes in Joso in September.

Aquino said that the issue of secession or "total independence" for Muslim Mindanao has been the main stumbling block to peace negotiations between the Philippine Government and the MNLF.

The Congress will climax the two-month dialogs by the MNLF Consultative Commission with the MNLF leadership and the "broad masses of the Bangsamoro people."

Aquino said the issue of secession was "non-negotiable" as far as the Philippine Government was concerned. He was only "authorized" to discuss the autonomy issue already approved by the Constitutional Commission [ConCom], he clarified.

The ConCom had earlier agreed to grant autonomy to a portion of Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras.

Aquino said Misuari accepted the invitation of the President for a peace dialog which will focus "on preparing the groundwork and atmosphere for peaceful negotiations and settlement of the Bangsamoro problem."

Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the Jeddah-based Islamic Conference Organization, expressed his support for the results, Aquino said.

He told newsmen that Misuari is definitely coming in September either through the MIA [Manila International Airport] or the "back-door."

Peace talks, will be in some secret place in "Bangsamoro country," he added. It is expected to deal on the scope of autonomy, such as taxation, currency printing, police and military forces, judiciary, education and others.

The Philippine delegation to Jeddah was composed of Aquino and Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Pilipino Socialist Democratic Party.

The MNLF side had Misuari, Dr. Tham Manjoorsa, head of the MNLF National Intelligence Bureau; Anni Ahlul, intelligence chief of the General Staff, Bangsamoro Armed Forces; Julhambri Misuari, national security command chief; Dr. Abdurahman Amin, liaison officer; Kagim Jajurie, Nabel Gandambra, and Ombra Managigin.

MNLF SUSPENDS MINDANAO FIGHTING TO CREATE GOODWILL

HK270909 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 86 p 21

[Text] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia -- Moro National Liberation Front Leader Nur Misuari said the MNLF has suspended antigovernment fighting on Mindanao island "as an act of goodwill to create favorable conditions for peace."

Misuari, according to a Saudi newspaper report, made the statement, after the MNLF agreed to meet next month with the Philippine government to settle the issue of autonomy in Mindanao.

The agreement was reached after four days of talks in Saudi Arabian port city of Jeddah between Misuari and Agapito "Butz" Aquino, the personal emissary of President Corazon C. Aquino, the English-language newspaper ARAB NEWS said.

The agreement said the two sides agreed to focus on the "peace dialogue" between Mrs. Aquino and Misuari to "prepare the groundwork and atmosphere for peaceful negotiations and settlement of the Bangsa Mor homeland."

It also said the two leaders will consider "a preliminary arrangement to furthr enhance the favorable situation now prevailing in South Philippines."

A commission of the MNLF is carrying out consultations with the Bangsa Moro people to sound out specific advice or demands they want Misuari to convey to Mrs. Aquino, the paper said.

The second national Bangsa Moro congress will be held on the island of Jolo in the first week of September, just before the projected dialogue, it said.

The agreement was signed at the Jeddah-based headquarters of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), an umbrella body for 46 Islamic nations, ARAB NEWS reported.

The two men met with OIC secretary-general Sharifuddin Pirzada who expressed "full support for this initial step toward peace," the paper said.

It quoted Misuari and Aquino as expressing optimism about the success of the dialog, expected to be held in one of the key provinces in the South.

"We are looking for just and durable peace. We have historic debts to pay to our brothers in the South and we intend to rectify the previous error to the best of our ability," Aquino said.

He said the Bangsa Moro people would be granted real autonomy, not just on paper, "so tht we can all concentrate on economic recovery."

But Aquino said the national government plans to maintain one foreign policy, one national army and a uniform taxation for the entire country.

He said he expects ties between Manila and the entire Muslim world to improve substantially once the autonomy problem is solved.

Aquino had been instrumental in obtaining MNLF support for Mrs. Aquino when she ran for president against Ferdinand Marcos earlier this year. He is reported to have held talks with Misuari in Spain in December and assured him of a "positive approach" to the problem in the event of Mrs Aquino coming to power.

Misuari said he also met recently with Hashim Salamat and will have more talks with him in the coming months in quest of unity within the MNLF. Salamat heads the Islamic Front, one faction of the fragmented Moro.

The Manila government has long treated Misuari as the major Muslim guerrilla leader.

In a recent interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, Salamat said Misuari sought liberation of Mindanao Island but that his group was seeking the creation of Islamic rule in the area."

In Manila, Hadji Ustaz Galam Abdullah, vice-chairman of Moro's central consultative committee, said Misuari has been gauging support among followers for retreat -- at least for now -- from the hard-line stance he has held more than 15 years.

"Nur Misuari wants independence, but he is consulting with the people. If the people want federal autonomy, he will go with them," Abdullah recently said.

He said Misuari also was trying to persuade the other rebel factions to unite behind him and, if successful, would meet a demand by Mrs Aquino that talks involve a united Muslim front so she would be sure an agreement would be followed by all groups.

#### LIBERATION DETAILS 'OUST-AQUINO PLOT' PRINCIPALS

HK211227 (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Apr-May 86 p 19

[Text] Political observers say an "unseen hand" seems to be behind the spate of anti-Aquino demonstrations being launched these days. The rallies, too concerted to be seen as spontaneous expressions of "pro-Marcos sentiment," are said to be laying down the scenario for a destabilization move designed to overthrow the two-month old Aquino government. There are a number of educated guesses as to whose hand is orchestrating the oust-Aquino plot:

1) The Marcos family: The motives of the deposed dictator are obvious -- to get himself back in power. He still has the means and the power base to attempt a takeover. As for Imee, she has been reported as saying she doesn't care if she spends all her money, so long as she could get back at the Aquino government, but especially at Juan Ponce Enrile for his treachery against her father.

2) Eduardo Cojuangco: Not only does this erstwhile Marcos arch-crony have the ambition, but also the wealth and the necessary connections to bankroll and coordinate a destabilization scheme while in exile. Reports have it that he has earmarked at least P20 million for a summer blitz of rowdy "loyalist" rallies in Manila. The funds are reportedly being coursing through Rolando de la Cuesta, a former colleague in the coconut industry. Cojuangco, however, may not necessarily be paving the way for his own but someone else's ascension as President. And his protege may be no other than close friend and business associate Johnny Enrile.

3) Juan Ponce Enrile and the Ramists [Reform the Armed Forces Movement]: Their own plans for an anti-Marcos coup had to give way to an accommodation of a liberal and populist government led by Aquino. But they are also growing jittery by the day with Aquino's pronouncements that human rights violators in the military will be investigated and prosecuted.

4) Blas Ople: His presidential ambitions were nipped in the bud with Aquino's rise to power, but he now has seen fit to use the President's declaration of a revolutionary government as an excuse to assail the new administration's "illegitimacy" and "unconstitutionality." He has even founded his own political party, the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas (PNP), hoping perhaps to harvest enough disgruntled anti-Aquino people to add to the KBL remanents who now comprise the PNP.

5) Salvador Laurel: Known as the Man-who-would-be-President, but whose own realization of his unpopularity forced him to accede to being No. 2 man to the more well-liked Aquino.

6) U.S. imperialism: Always the doting Godfather to reactionaries and the sworn enemy of liberals who dare espouse the "wrong policies" on Clark and Subic. It seems that the U.S. already fretting about Aquino's personal non-committal stand towards the bases, has been discomfited anew by an uncharacteristically independent foreign policy speech recently delivered by Foreign Affairs Minister Laurel on the issue of the bases and nuclear arms. (Reports have it though, that the speech had the imprimatur of not Laurel, but the more liberal S.P. Lopez). Also, alarms have been raised by U.S. big business against the profit-sharing proposals made by Labor minister Augusto Sanchez. So worried, in fact, is the U.S., that it can give the go-signal for the coup to be staged in the near future. That is, unless people's power once again wreaks havoc on the coup-plotters' timetable.

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